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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

WE CANNOT imagine that the Minister of Justice of Canada, or the Government of which he is the second ranking member, will permit the carrying out of the sentence imposed two weeks ago on a Vancouver, B.C., citizen for conduct "likely to prejudice" recruiting. The offence was in a private letter written to the offender's brother in Ontario advising him not to enlist. The Vancouver *Province* justly points out that had the offender been a French-Canadian in the province of Quebec he could have said the same thing from the housetops, and even got elected to Parliament by doing so, and nobody would have dreamed of interfering with him. If the Vancouver man is required to serve his six months' sentence, Mr. St. Laurent must at least institute a similar prosecution against one of the innumerable offenders in his own province; he will not of course find any court to convict, and will thus be provided with an excellent opportunity for bringing the justice of the two provinces into harmony.

We have no criticism to pass upon the Vancouver court; it was almost certainly doing exactly what the law required it to do. Nor, in view of the fact that the law is a temporary wartime measure, are we much disposed to object to its language, although we should do so most strongly if it were a permanent statute; it is inevitable that measures drafted for the defence of the realm in war should be expressed in rather comprehensive terms and should leave no loopholes for evasion in cases where there is real danger. Our criticism is entirely directed against the prosecuting authorities. That any man in his sane senses should suppose that recruiting can be advanced, or the security of the country improved, by such a prosecution is to us completely incomprehensible. But apparently there are officials to whom the exercise of reasonable judgment is impossible; all they can do is carry out the letter of the law, and when they get a wartime law which obviously ought to be applied with discrimination they apply it as rigidly as the law against murder or theft.

We have exactly the same feeling about the official who in Ontario recently prosecuted a market gardener for carrying his wife in the truck in which he took produce to market. The regulations no doubt fail to exempt such a case from the general prohibition against passengers. They equally fail to exempt the case of a sick or wounded person whom the truck driver might find by the roadside, and whom he would have to leave where he found him. Let us have some common sense in this whole business.

INVASION? YOUNG, FIGHTING FIT, "RARIN' TO GO", THESE MEN WHOSE JOB IS TO DEVELOP A BEACHHEAD FOR TROOPS IN FORCE, WILL TOUCH OFF THE BATTLE OF EUROPE.
(More about "Naval Beach Parties", page 30)

The Amending Process

WE TRUST we are not going to be written down, by the Winnipeg *Free Press* or any other paper, as supporters of the compact-between-provinces theory of the Canadian constitution because we take strong exception to the idea that that constitution can properly be amended by resolution of the Dominion Parliament alone. There are more than two ways of amending a constitution. We are as little enamored of the idea that amendment requires the unanimous consent of all the provinces as of the idea that it can be done without consulting either the provinces or the people at all.

The amendment of the Canadian constitution is at present performed by the Westminster Parliament, but not by its own initiative or decision. Its action is purely formal, and is governed by the expressed wish of Canada. Unfortunately there is no prescribed formula by which the wish of Canada may be expressed, and in the absence of such a formula a resolution of the Dominion Parliament is the only expression upon which Westminster can act. That this is an absurd situation is obvious from the fact that, if we were drafting a procedure by which the formal as well as the actual power of amendment was to be transferred to Canada, we certainly should never dream of legislating to the effect that the constitution could be changed by a mere parliamentary resolution; we should insist on much greater precautions to ensure that the proposed change should correspond with a durable popular desire.

The *Free Press* maintains that the possession by the Dominion Parliament of this power "is due to the opposition that has been offered by certain provinces to every suggestion that provision should be made" for amendment by means similar to those of Australia or the United States. It adds that the last attempt to overcome the difficulty was made by the King Government in 1935, but was foiled by the objections of New Brunswick. That attempt, as we recall it, was not an attempt to devise a formula for amendment; it was an attempt to secure unanimous consent for certain badly needed amendments which would have diminished the powers allotted to the provinces. The refusal of New Brunswick could have had no constitutional consequences. Unanimous consent is no more and no less necessary since that refusal than it was before. If it was necessary, New Brunswick's action blocked the proposed amendments; the King Government dropped them, which rather suggests that it then thought unanimous consent was necessary, at least for changing the distribution of powers. If unanimous consent was not necessary, New Brunswick's objections could have been overridden.

Mr. King's claim of unlimited power for the Dominion Parliament in this matter makes it imperative that Canada should immediately set about devising a safer and more acceptable procedure for amending her constitution. That may be why Mr. King has made the claim—in order to put pressure on the provinces and the people of Canada to come to a decision which ought to have been arrived at long ago. We must say, however, that we do not see how it can be arrived at without some kind of a constituent assembly.

Election Prospects

MR. KING'S election ace-up-the-sleeve has now come down the cuff far enough to be guessed at. It is no more than a guess, but it fits with all that we know of the mind of the most astute political leader in the British Empire. Mr. King, it appears likely, will go to the country, as he always does, as the protagonist of national unity; but this time it will be national unity *without the French-Canadians,*

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on the ground that the French-Canadians, by refusing to vote confidence in the Government for the purposes of its all-over conscription proposals, will have shown that they are not willing to support national unity on the only terms possible to the rest of Canada, namely the efficient prosecution of the war to complete victory.

This explains the mystery of the vote-of-confidence promise many months ago. This explains the recent deferment of redistribution, leaving the Western representation unreduced. This explains the lack of any attempt in recent months to hold the French members in line. This explains the insistence on the Prime Minister's absolute power of dissolution.

In the new Parliament Mr. King may be able to say that he can govern without Quebec, but nobody else can govern except with Quebec. In that case he governs.

Happy—and astute—Mr. King!

Delinquent Parents

TWO boys, one about ten years old, the other younger, broke into a Toronto house the other day by way of a cellar window. Opening the fruit cupboard they smashed all the filled jars on the floor. With an axe they put three bad dents in the Hydro water-heater and then coming to a stack of storm windows broke the glass in every one. Before taking a couple of the jars of fruit to a vacant lot for a feed they set the house on fire.

That is the concrete meaning of the sounding phrase "juvenile delinquency" which is heard in every conference of social workers and causes little or no concern to the general public. That it should cause the deepest concern is obvious. If the opportunities of ultra-profitable labor in war industries are attracting mothers as well as fathers, breaking up homes and sending the children out on the streets as raging savages, city leaders ought to wake up and do something to correct the evil.

The police have enough on their hands without being compelled to turn their stations into a series of infants' homes and orphan-asylums. Besides when such young hellions grow up the community will need an army of police to maintain order.

Victoria Beach

AMONG the Canadians who lie in honored graves in Sicily is Gunner William Rosenthal of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who was twenty last February, a Montrealer, and for a year or two a valued worker for the Canadian Press. In a letter written shortly before his death he said: "No price is too great to pay, no life too precious, to enforce our beliefs and ideals", the ideals of a society in which "institutions of culture and learning and education are respected and upheld and supported."

Gunner Rosenthal, like a number of his fellow Jewish-Canadians youths of Montreal and Toronto and Winnipeg who now lie in similar graves around the Mediterranean or at Dieppe or wherever the broken wings of their airplanes dropped them in their flights against the tyrant, was a personal friend of members of the staff of this journal. It is therefore with considerable bitterness that we contemplate the fact that if he and they could return to their homeland today they would find themselves subjected to mob attacks in villages like Plage Laval in the province of Quebec, and obliged to read articles telling them to keep out of summer resorts in the province of Man-

(Continued on Page Three)

LEON LALANDE —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

More Than the "Quebec Member"

BY COROLYN COX

LEON LALANDE is commonly referred to as "The Quebec Member" of the National War Labour Board. But that badly worn phrase hardly covers the situation. He is also designated by some as the Manufacturers' Representative on the Board. Fact is, numerous important men in the Ottawa setup don't sort themselves out and role into little grooves quite the way the public often imagines.

If complete lack of objection to his appointment from the French-speaking Province is the acid test, then Lalande does qualify as Quebec Member. That he has had no past association with the movement of organized labor and is a successful practicing lawyer in Montreal may be the reason why he has been assumed to represent the manufacturers. Certainly the brief submitted to the Board in its recent hearings by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is such that Leon Lalande might truly be comfortable to bring the voice of the men who wrote it to the Board's deliberations.

Lalande is a good looking, well pulled together, intelligent and pleasant Canadian citizen whose French origin is only part of the reason for his being anywhere or doing any of the things he does. He belongs to the forward looking, alert present generation that is prepared and anxious to play its part in putting Canada on the map in relation to the rest of the world and with due regard to her possibilities. The breadth of that objective seems far more important than haggles and niggles as between either French and English speaking stock or between labor and management groups.

For the moment, his complete preoccupation is getting the present war successfully concluded. He intends for the duration to apply himself to some part of the job that seems likely to use his capacities to the best advantage. To turn his legal training and experience into the service of the Board in its effort to stabilize labor relations in order to assure continuous production for war needs seems an exceptionally good job to be doing. He is frankly more than happy to be associated with the two other members of the Board, Chairman Justice C. P. McTague and J. L. Cohen, K.C. whom he looks upon as his seniors in the field of labor relations. He grasps this opportunity of furthering the study of labor problems on which he made a beginning three years ago.

Lalande was born in Sault Ste. Marie, in 1904. The families of both his parents had moved out there from the province of Quebec, as the building of the canal and the steel plant developed that district. He was educated in the local Separate School, and then sent to Sacred Heart College in Sudbury, which was then affiliated with Ottawa University and gave Lalande an Ottawa B.A. It was a small institution, only two years in existence when he entered it in 1915. The Jesuit Fathers who established it provided good teaching from the start.

Another Windsor Man

By the time he took his degree in 1922, his family had moved to Windsor, Ont. His father, a hotel keeper, went out of business when prohibition struck the Sault, worked for a time in a steel plant there, then returned to the hotel business in Windsor. Leon, at the head of a string of eight children, didn't waste any time getting to work, but neither did he feel his education complete. He found a job as accountant in a Windsor real estate firm, slipped across to the University of Detroit for a night school course in finance and commerce. The Florida land boom got him in 1925. He went down to Miami, lost his shirt, worked six months or so as a pipe fitter. He got himself home, eventually, chastened but not down-hearted, finished his night school course in 1927.

Law by this time looked a better profession than some he had tried, and he made his decision to study it at l'Université de Montreal instead of Osgoode Hall. It was his first residence in the province where his first Canadian forebear, Leonard Lalande, had settled at Pointe Claire on the Island of Montreal in 1698. There followed a very satisfactory period of his life. He enjoyed the city's cosmopolitan flavor, and was active in university affairs, became secretary of the Students' Council. Lalande, though no slap-back "mixer", likes people, cultivates the friendship of men whose brains he respects. He was a bit older than some of the students, felt his responsibilities at home. Each summer he took a job, once back in the real estate office, another time as student in the law office of Charlie McTague, now Mr. Justice, Chairman of the Board.

Lalande finished his law course in 1930, was called to the bar in September, and the Ontario bar in November. He found the $650 requisite fee for Ontario by borrowing it from the bank on the endorsement of the now Ontario Public Trustee, Mr. Armand Racine, K.C. Today Ontario takes $1500 from those who come to its bar. For the next five years he practiced law in Windsor as a member of the firm then called McTague, Clark, Springsteen, Racine and Spencer.

Tackling Montreal

Lalande saw Windsor go right through the wringer during the depression. It has however, he says, a population that bounces back from adversity in a miraculous fashion. There were interesting things going on there, too. Paul Martin was one of his associates at that time, and Lalande's mental outlook today is no doubt largely affected by his collaboration with Martin in the work of the Canadian-American Affiliates of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, and later in the founding of the Windsor branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Business for lawyers was not too bad at that time, since the law profession follows behind in the wake of the waves of national prosperity and employment.

In 1935 Lalande, who was admittedly ambitious and wide awake, decided there must be a better future for him in the city of Montreal, took his courage in hand and departed from Windsor. What is more, he decided to tackle Montreal all on his own, opened an office alone, and had proper tough going. By sharing his office with a classmate, he managed just to get by, then began to pick up.

From 35 to 37 he was in nominal partnership with Jean-Marie Nadeau, now Curator of St. Sulpice Library. Hope springs eternal, and in 1936 on a shoestring he married Yvette Dansereau, which perhaps turned his tables. In '38 he went into partnership with the late Réné Duguay, K.C., and began to make progress. Insurance litigation formed a large part of the firm's activity.

Meantime Lalande had kept up his association with C.I.I.A. became Secretary of the Montreal branch, and was also continually active in the Canadian Bar Association. This latter connection led his attention to the field of organized labor. Justice McTague, as chairman of the Bar Association's comparative law section, asked Lalande to prepare a paper for the 1941 Convention in Toronto on a subject having to do with labor relations. Result was weeks of solid digging on the part of Lalande, with special guidance from Miss Margaret McIntosh of the Department of Labor in Ottawa, and the presentation of the address, afterward published as a pamphlet, "The Status of Organized Labor", a comparative study of the development of legislation in Great Britain, the U.S. and Canada up to the year 1941.

That year Lalande had left his law partnership to set up on his own, and there came an exciting adventure which, as it turned out, put an end to his military career—he had joined the U. de M. C.O.T.C. in June 1940. A. L. Lawes, President of the Montreal Shipping Co. Ltd., now Washington representative of the Canadian Shipping Board, whom he had known as President of the Montreal Branch of C.I.I.A., asked him to accompany him on a business trip to South America, to assist in making a general survey. The men flew to Washington, Mexico, down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, acquiring an amazing picture of business and shipping, and continually reverting to their C.I.I.A. characters in meetings with U.K., U.S. and South American diplomats.

Back in Canada, Lalande was made Senior Rationing Officer of the Province of Quebec in 1942, then brought to Ottawa as Solicitor to the Administration of Consumer Rationing, returning to Montreal when the Administration moved down there. He plugged away at that job until he was asked to join National War Labor Board, which he considers far the most interesting experience of his life. Without bias, with no "mission" to fulfill, he is giving the Board's work studious attention, enthusiastic interest. By this association he will be moulded, one way or the other, in his outlook toward labor problems, no doubt largely by what appears before the Board as its work progresses.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

We Must Have People

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA'S greatest enterprise after this war will not necessarily be industry, nor farming, nor opening the St. Lawrence Seaway to greater ocean-going vessels, nor building more super-highways for future tourist highways to heaven, nor streamlined homes for every soul in Canada.

Perhaps we shall have all these things—but they will be only signposts along the road. The big thing that Canada must tackle—and it is such a big thing that nearly all minds balk at its stupendous implications—is the filling up of this great country with people—British people if you will—but PEOPLE!

The greatest prize the Nazi mind had in view in its conquest of the world was Canada. You see, because we refuse (in our blindness) to fill it up, they consider us dogs in the manger;—we will not use what we have, nor will we let anyone else do so. The native Canadian is not purposely a dog in the manger; it is just that he cannot see the forest for the trees. He has no idea of the greatness of his country nor the richness thereof. Anyone brought up in arid southern clay country can do nothing but marvel at the rich earth, the giant trees and blue lakes and the rich mine country. Why, the other day, one man died who alone had dug up two hundred million dollars worth of minerals! And in Southern California a potato sack of leaf-mold sells for eight dollars! This is not a poor man's country.

Who has blindfolded us that we cannot see this? What has paralyzed our arms and legs that we cannot reach out and claim what is ours?

If this is such a British country, as the Progressive-Conservatives would have us believe, why do we not welcome to our shores the teaming millions from that tight little island of England? It is the inconsistencies of those who would cry "British" that make us pause.

Galt, Ont. I. J. WEBSTER.

The 1910 Dissolution

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 31 a letter appears from Mr. Forsey in which he advances the contention that it was the King, not Mr. Asquith, who laid down the conditions regarding Dissolution and creation of Peers.

This is not borne out by Mr. Asquith's account of what occurred as recorded in his book, "Fifty Years of British Parliament." He says he wrote to the King on November 15 advising a Dissolution, but on the condition that in the event of the Government being returned with an adequate majority the King would if necessary create sufficient Peers to ensure the passage of the Parliament Bill. He then says: "The King came to London on the sixteenth, and after discussing the matter in all its bearings with Lord Crewe and myself, was pleased to inform me that he felt he had no alternative but to assent to the advice of the cabinet. On November 18 I announced in the House of Commons that the King had accepted my advice to dissolve Parliament."

Vancouver, B.C. A. R. CREAGH.

"Churchill"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for "Churchill" by Joseph Schull. It is superb in its imaginative scope, its sure movement, its striking figures, the honesty and depth of its feeling, and its perfect climax of one-syllable words.

Will you tell us something of Joseph Schull, a name unknown to me, I regret to say?

(MRS.) EVELYN MCDONALD.
Toronto, Ont.

(The writer of this poem, published in our issue of August 7, and much admired by many readers, is now Lieutenant (SB) J. J. Schull, R.C.N.V.R., attached to HMCS "Avalon", care of the Fleet Mail Office at St. John's, Newfoundland. He is ordinarily a resident of Ottawa, and is the author of a volume of narrative verse, "Lost Lagoon", published some years ago by Macmillans of Canada, which was hailed by discerning reviewers as giving great promise, and is now out of print.—Ed.)

The Officer Class

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS article, "Should Officer Class be discarded" in the issue of July 31, Francis Flaherty argues that to improve the efficiency and morale of the army in Canada distinctions between commissioned and non-commissioned rank be abolished. How comes it, then, that the Red Army after two decades of experimenting, has decided to restore the officer class with its special privileges and code of conduct, rigorously enforced by official regulation? (See A. L. Sulzberger's despatches to the *New York Times* in June of this year). Perhaps, though, Mr. Flaherty does not think we can learn from the Red Army.

Norman, Okla. S. R. TOMPKINS.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

itoba. The Victoria Beach, Man., *Herald* printed last week an article headed "UNWANTED PEOPLE: A Reminder to Property Owners and Rental Agents", and saying: "Remember, you have an obligation to see to it that those unwanted people who have overrun beaches on the other side of Lake Winnipeg are not permitted to buy or rent here."

There is a step between the methods of Plage Laval and the methods of Victoria Beach, but it is only a step. And there is an excuse for Plage Laval which is not an excuse for Victoria Beach. The hoodlums of Plage Laval have been taught for a long time that the war in which Gunner Rosenthal died is not their war, and that the "beliefs and ideals" for which he died are not their ideals, not the ideals of the province of Quebec which is to them their only country. The editor of the Victoria Beach *Herald* can hardly have been taught anything like that. He, and the property-owners to whom he addresses himself, must have received their education in the ordinary, province-supervised schools of the English-speaking parts of this Dominion. They must have learned the history of British freedom. They must have some knowledge of the methods by which Naziism was established in Germany. For the hoodlums of Plage Laval we are disposed to bear in mind the historic utterance (of a Jew), "they know not what they do." But when we think of the fine young Canadian Jews who have died to protect the people of Victoria Beach from becoming the victims of German kultur we find it hard to feel so forgiving towards the *Herald*.

MAIL FROM OVERSEAS

NOW once again your letter held in hand
Gives your vague shadow substance, and I feel
That you exist and breathe in that far land
Which is to me a name and scarcely real.
A trenchant phrase of humor, and I see
Once more the smile long hidden from my sight,
And you assume beloved reality
Who were a fading voice upon the night.

It is so very long since you are gone
To wage grim battle in a stricken sky,
Your letters lend the strength to carry on,
To camouflage the heart's unspoken cry.
And wondrously these pages marked with ink
Can bridge the seas and forge a vital link.

CLARA BERNHARDT

Minister of Education

WE ARE glad that Mr. Drew has decided to carry the Education portfolio himself, at any rate for a time, since we doubt if he has anybody else at present who could make a better job of it. The arrangement has been tried on several occasions before and usually with good results, though we feel that in these exceptionally puzzling times the Premier of a province as large as Ontario may have enough to do without having a major Department on his hands as well.

But we have a special reason for welcoming Mr. Drew to the office occupied by the late Dr. McArthur, and that is that he is essentially a nationally-minded man. If there is anything that education in Ontario needs at the top, it is national-mindedness. One of the things we should like to see the new Minister give early attention to is the teaching of French. The main object of that teaching, in a country where French is an official language and also the home language of nearly one-third of the population, should be to enable the learner to use it freely in conversational contacts; and that is the one object at which the teaching of French in Ontario very seldom aims.

Performance in conversational French cannot possibly be judged by means of written examination papers, scrutinized in Toronto by a corps of examiners who never see the pupils. But that is practically the sole means by which teaching efficiency in Ontario is tested, with the result that the teaching of French becomes a process of teaching the learner how to answer questions on a written paper and how to translate in writing. This not only fails to produce good French conversationalists, but it also fails to produce people who can teach French conversation, so that matters go from bad to worse. It will not be remedied by anything short of a determined effort to provide competent French-speaking instructors wherever there is a sufficient number of pupils desirous of learning French; such instructors could readily be secured by an exchange arrangement with Quebec.

This is important not only for better education in Ontario, but also for better national unity in Canada, and we believe it will appeal to the new Minister on both grounds.

"I KNOW WHAT IT NEEDS, BOSS! FOUNDATIONS!"

(Note: The Butler White Paper on Education after the War is one of the most important documents in the history of education in Great Britain. Discussed in our London Letter last week.)

Indifferent Electors

WHY don't our people vote? In scores of constituencies, Provincial or Federal, the number of electors who don't go to the polls is large, and grows larger year after year. There is the humble soul who thinks he is so unimportant an individual that he will never be missed. There is the prideful ass who considers himself superior to Politics and politicians. There is the silly person who won't vote unless he is on the winning side; he doesn't want "to lose his vote." There is the lazy, indifferent man or woman who says "If they want me they can send a cab for me." There is the self-centred person who wants to clean house, or mow the lawn, or go to a show and can't spare the time to walk to the polls.

Must we believe that public interest in government is a-dying? If so this country is on the skids for Avernus. For be well assured that every one of the baser folk, all the self-seekers, all the double-dyed partisans, large blocks of the ignorant, and of the new-comers from central Europe who don't understand our institutions, will vote at every opportunity. So it is more than probable that a majority is actually a narrow minority of the true opinion of the constituency. "While the people retain their virtue and their vigilance," said Lincoln, "no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years." But public virtue is more common than public vigilance; although the lack of vigilance makes the virtue questionable.

"I Don't Know the Name . ."

ABANDONMENT of the name, Communist, by the Communist party of Canada, is in itself a most significant development in Canadian party politics. But that step, which was taken at the recent party caucus held in Toronto, shrank into insignificance beside the bombshell dropped into the camp of the C.C.F. party, with Tim Buck's impudent announcement that the Communists intend working in the closest possible co-operation with the C.C.F. as a labor-farmer party, whether they like it or not. Buck's exact words: "It is not a question of whether the leaders of the C.C.F. like it, or the members of the C.C.F."—have an ominous "Or else" ring to them that bodes no good for the continuance of the labor support which was so largely instrumental in the C.C.F.'s victorious sweep in many Ontario ridings heretofore carried by the two older parties.

This most recent move on the part of the Communists in itself is not surprising. The party admittedly is governed by the principle that the triumph of its policies wholly justifies any means used to attain them. Compared with such wily opportunism, C.C.F. leaders are mere "Babes in the Woods." Certainly they revealed themselves as extraordinarily trusting in accepting affiliation with the C.I.O., previous to the election, despite its known Communistic leanings. Buck's confident assurance at this time that they (the Communists) are the "party of national unity" (whatever that may mean), would lead one to believe they have every reason to think they can swing the labor vote for or against the C.C.F. as they see fit. Probably the damage has already been done—and the Communist practice of disrupting and eventually securing control of an organization by "boring from within" is "all ready to go" when Buck gives the word.

In any case the whole situation is fraught with considerable grief for the C.C.F., despite Mr. Jolliffe's vehement denial that any elected members of the C.C.F. are members of the Communist party. What is more to the point—and a lot harder to establish—is the possible extent of infiltration of Communists into C.C.F. party ranks. True, the Ontario election is over, but the C.C.F. may discover—like the people of the Danzig corridor and Austria, who "voted in their oppressors"—that a great many "tourists" were instrumental in swinging the labor vote to the C.C.F., perhaps in expectation of just such a move by Mr. Buck. His confident statement: "We will seek to establish the closest possible relations with the socialist-minded masses who are members or *supporters* of the C.C.F.", sounds like more than "just bluffing to win a little popularity at the expense of the C.C.F." It will be interesting to watch and discover if the party with such a large unknown element in the character of its supporters will be able to cope with this challenge.

There was a song in the eighties—"I don't know your name—but I do know your face—" which expresses one's immediate recognition of the "little ways" of Communism. And whatever highsounding reasons the party is offering for the change of name, chief of which is that the term is a "hindrance to political progress in Canada," the fact remains that in its principles and policies, Communism knows "no retreat" and no compromise. For this reason, though the election is over, it behooves the C.C.F. to keep close tab on the situation. Otherwise that party's almost meteoric rise on the provincial-political horizon may be obscured by the ruddy glow of the rising new Labor-Progressive Party.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE summer of 1943 is nearly over but its place in history is well assured. The year of the brown-tone legs.

•

Berlin lately has been almost a continual bon-fire—and Hitler's face is redder than ever.

•

The latest war racket comes from Montreal. Apartment-hunters answering ads are told: "We'll tell you where the apartment is—for fifty dollars." Has anybody a spare fifty?

•

The C.C.F. is raising funds for the Federal election campaign by selling a party cook book. A major chapter is titled: How to Cook a Goose.

•

Ecclesiastes, for Instance!

THE books, the books of yesteryear,
They seemed so brave and fine;
The tales of love, the tales of fear,
The foolish songs, remote and queer,
They had their bright, new jackets on.
Oh, they were sweet to gaze upon,
I wished that they were mine.

But oh, the world they tried to paint
Has quickly fled away.
(The long-legged world, that tries a saint!)
They try to follow it, but faint,
And let the vagabond depart,
A weary aching at their heart,
Their jackets, old and grey

So all the books of yesteryear
Sit mouthing in the sun,
Like workhouse inmates, old and queer,
Like withered oak-leaves red and sere.
They feel themselves a useless lot,
Though once with passion they were hot.
Alas, their day is done!

But far behind them, other books,
Though earlier than they,
Sit throned on ivory laced with gold
Because the moving tale they told
Grips the mad world, as with a chain
And drags it back by might and main,
Day after endless day.

—J.E.M.

•

Could it be that Quebec is more interested in its private war against Jews?

•

Maybe if it weren't for the Ph.D's life wouldn't be so complicated.

•

Tripe is not rationed. That's because there's such a lot of it. And we don't refer solely to the kind you eat with onions.

•

Smart Weekender

From motley crowds I've found a place
Where one can get away,—
Where peace and solitude prevail
All night and all the day.
'Tis not up north among the lakes;
'Tis not beside the sea.
When everybody's gone away,
Then Home's the place for me

NICK.

•

There seems to be a revival of interest in wrestling. Any large hall would be filled at the promise of a grudge-match between Kid Jolliffe and Burly Buck.

•

Mussolini's nephew has been executed. Uncles and other candidates will please form in queue. And don't push.

•

Three coalition candidates were defeated by the CCF in The Pas, which rather sounds to us as if the coalition didn't coalesce.

•

Why all this discussion about why Stalin stayed away from Quebec, when it was obviously to avoid annoying *L'Action Catholique*?

•

Mediterranean Meditation

The Germans found Sicily
Rather too missile-y.

•

For the next Olympic—if any—we nominate for the fifteen-hundred mile foot-race Erwin Rommel.

•

It is said that sugar is the only food that the brain can utilize. And sugar is scarce. Which may explain the platform of the Bloc Populaire.

Flying Ambulances Save Thousands of Lives

Loading the sick and wounded on to a plane which has been adapted as an air ambulance.

By Murray Oulton

MEDICAL services have made many notable advances during the war. None is more striking than that of the "Flying Ambulance," which has already saved thousands of lives.

It is probable that the campaign in Sicily will see it used on a larger scale than ever before, since it is certain to be some time before the allied hold is secure enough to warrant the establishment of base hospitals.

As well, the transport of wounded from land to hospital ships cannot but be hazardous, particularly where great amphibious operations, involving the landing of large numbers of troops and enormous quantities of supplies, are in progress.

In such conditions the use of planes as ambulances offers a solution to the problem. Of course, air ambulances are not a new idea. Nine years back one such ambulance was used during army manoeuvres in this country, and the first regular air ambulance service was inaugurated in 1935. But this is the first war in which they have become an indispensable part of the army's medical services. They are being more and more used, not only in the Mediterranean sphere of operations, but on the Eastern Front, and in the Far East.

In Russia during the past two years, and during the North African campaigns, air ambulances were responsible for the saving of large numbers of wounded and sick men, who could not have survived the long and exhausting journeys by road ambulances to bases.

WHEREVER there is room to take off, these ambulance planes can be used, and Brigadier-General David Grant, air surgeon in the U. S. Army Air Forces, said the other day, "The use of aerial evacuation will be greatly increased in the future." He was speaking in America, where he gave some striking facts.

Brigadier-General Grant said: "I am going to reveal a figure that may amaze you. The air forces have evacuated 18,000 sick and wounded men—Americans, British, and French—from the African theatre alone. Some days we moved as many as 600 patients. That is three times as many patients as can be carried by a hospital train on any one trip." What is more, the patients were all safely in hospitals long before the train could have completed its journey.

On one occasion in Tunisia the air forces flew a complete 200-bed hospital from the base to the forward area. Machines are also employed for carrying urgently needed supplies to the front areas, among them plasma: on the other hand they do away with the need for maintaining large stocks of medical supplies in forward positions. Another positive advantage is that the use of air ambulances increases the fighting efficiency of the army, because units in action are quickly relieved of the duty of looking after wounded or sick men.

IN AFRICA surgical teams were often dropped by parachute to tend the wounded in the front line, a practice also widely adopted by the Russians. Experience has shown that the swift bringing of medical aid in this way, and the rapid evacuation of casualties, are of tremendous value in maintaining a high level of morale among the fighting men. Every one knows that if he becomes a casualty the utmost will be done for him, and many men who were wounded during the North African campaign were saved because, within an hour or two, they were back in base hospitals where far better attention was possible than would have been the case in mobile field hospitals. The saving of life so often depends on speed—and that aerial ambulances have brought to the battlefield.

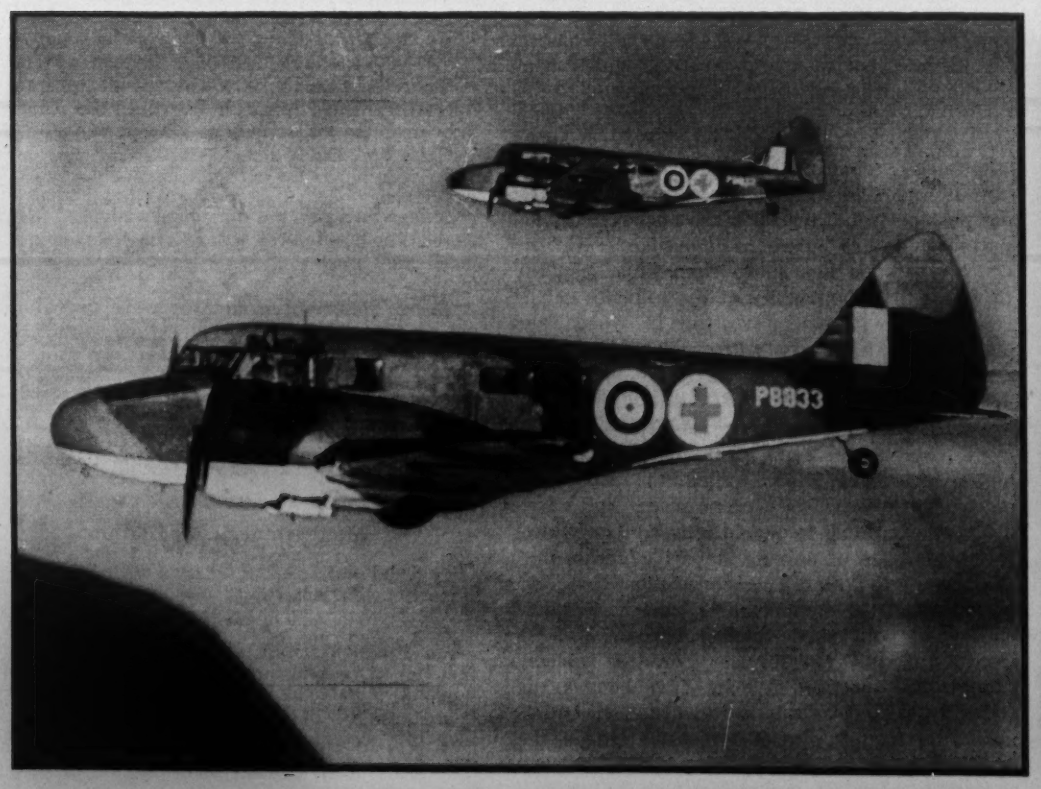
In Sicily, casualties were cleared by air with amazing speed, our men coming out of the island at all hours, with big transport planes flying a hazardous route on a clock-work shuttle schedule. Sometimes the big transports were taxed to the limit, but the dispatching movement was carried out with amazing efficiency. As a result, many of the earlier casualties are again on their feet, fit to fight again.

More ambulance aircraft are coming into service, but in the past the machines used have been in many cases big transports. On outward journeys they are able to carry troops, equipment, or other freight. In from 15 to 20 minutes they can be converted into flying cases and medical staff.

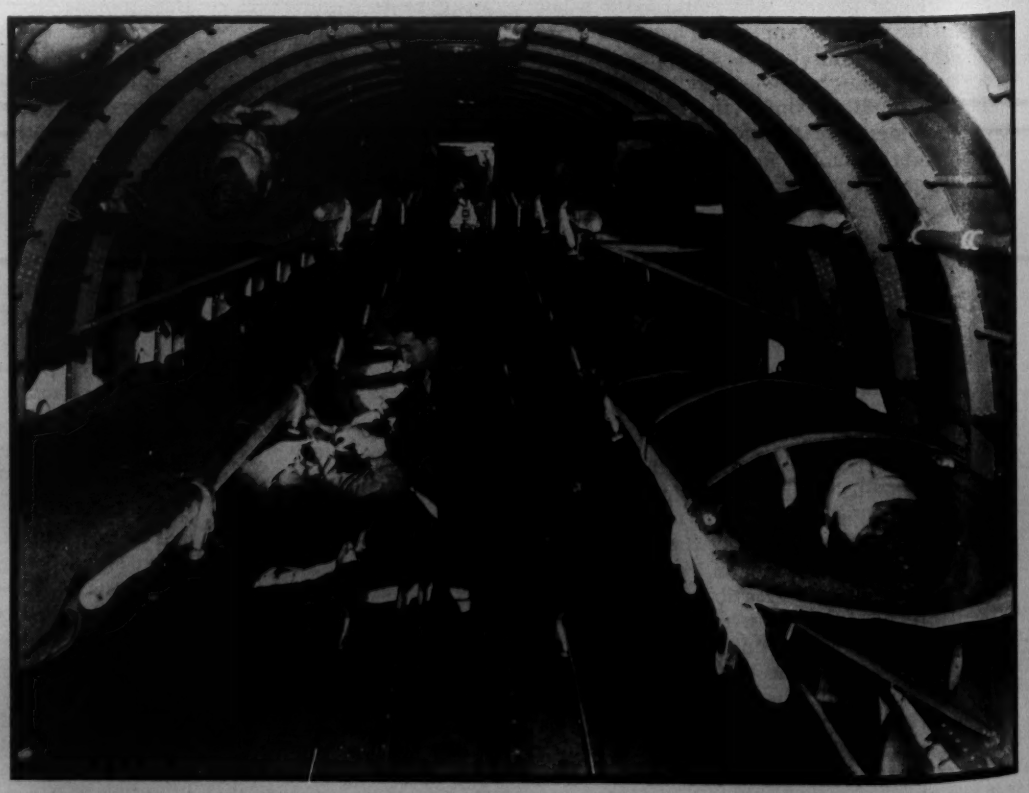
"Walking wounded" arrive back at base hospital by plane. They'll soon be "fighting fit" again.

WAAF girls serve as air ambulance orderlies. They wear battle dress and full flying kit.

"Angels of Mercy" who drop from the skies, are these courageous Red Army Parachute Nurses.



Plainly marked with the Red Cross, these planes fly on a clock-work shuttle schedule.

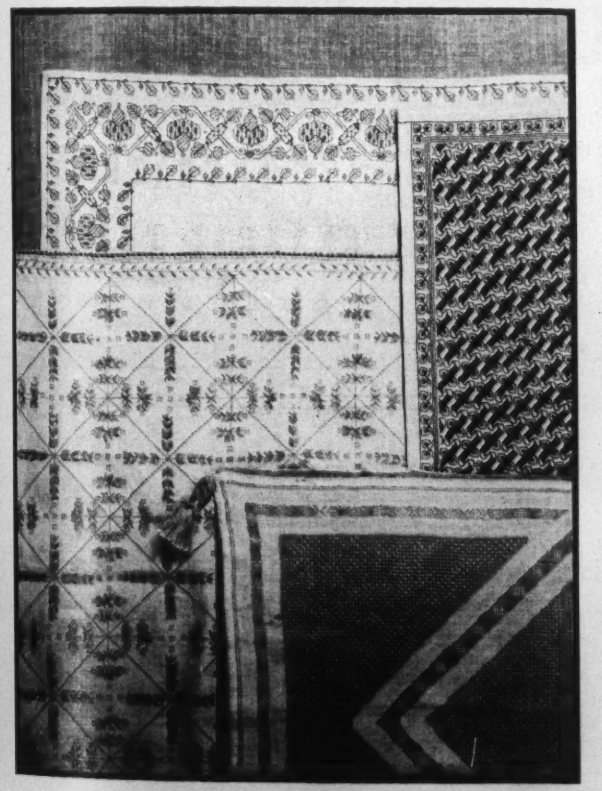


The interior is fitted with removable racks for stretchers. A doctor tends the wounded.

British Craftsmen Affect Industrial Design

By R. S. Lambert

Straw baskets from the Shetland Islands and traditional utensils of painted tin are shown.



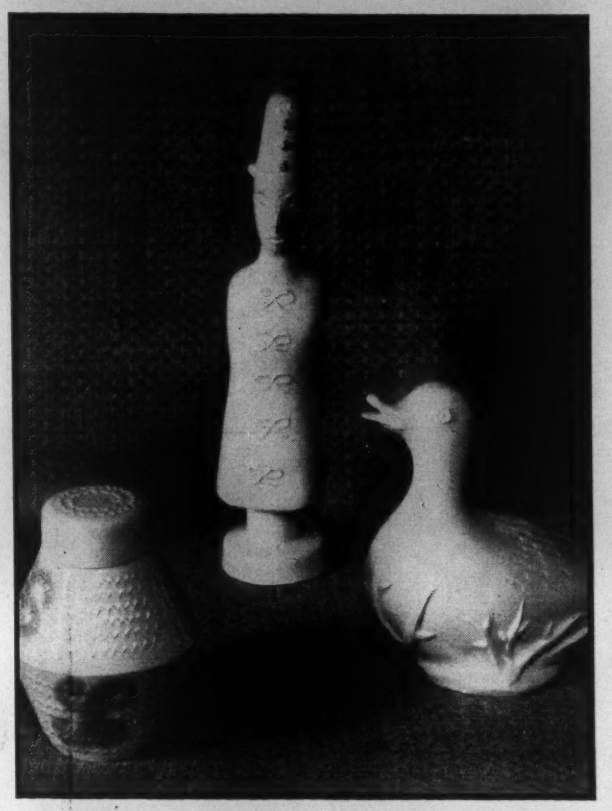
These exquisitely embroidered linens come from the School of Stitchery, in Bookham, Kent.

BRITISH handicrafts, mortally wounded a century ago by ugly industrialism and Victorian bad taste, have in our time again become a source of justifiable national pride. In proof of this, the British Council (aided by our own Canadian Handicrafts Guild) has sent us thirty-three groups of exhibits, almost all produced under true craft conditions, but supplemented with occasional examples of mass production associated with an individual designer. Seeing these exhibits in the three rooms that they fill at Toronto Art Gallery, one reflects on the source from which they draw their attractiveness. What makes us value handicrafts? Only a small minority of these craft products spring directly "from the soil", such as the Welsh quilts, Shetland strawbaskets and fleeces, and a few agricultural implements. Most are the work of educated people who, from Morris onwards, have turned to craftsmanship as a means to a better way of life, than was to be had through the industrial urban machine. There were three causes for the movement's growth. British love of country life survived the decay of her agriculture. British patronage of art outlasted Victorian philistinism. And British industrialism at last began to give producers adequate leisure, and consumers adequate purchasing power. On a combination of these three elements rests the revival of British handicrafts.

THE handicraftsman achieves two objects. He produces luxury commodities of superb quality, functional utility and individual character, for sale at high prices to a small class of wealthy patrons. And, as designer, he influences the style of cheap commodities produced by factories in mass quantities. Within the limitations imposed by war conditions, the British Council has sent us fair samples of both types. True, the bulkier types of craft product, such as furniture, are but meagrely represented. On the other hand, pottery stands out in a well-deserved, but somewhat one-sided prominence. This exhibit has especial significance for Canada, since we are great importers of British ceramics—though not, alas! of the best-designed. In the past two decades, British industrial potters have turned more and more to the craftsman for fresh ideas. They have revived the fine shapes and patterns of the 18th century; and they have increasingly drawn on the services of the present-day individual designers. This exhibition gives us our first chance of seeing what is going on. Among craftsman potters, for instance, we find William Gordon reviving the forgotten process of salt-glazing, and turning out white salt-glaze figures and birds with an attractive finish like roughened porcelain. Then, in the industrial group, we have balanced combinations of traditional and modern such as the late Eric Ravilions' Coronation Mug and his Boatrace Bowl, both designed for Wedgwood; likewise Keith Murray's round-bellied beer mugs and jugs, done for the same firm. When Canadian importers place future orders for the products of Wedgwood, Spode, Worcester, etc., they would do well to introduce to us a few specimens of these newer designs. We need their stimulus; also they would sell well to American tourists, who have nothing their equal in their own land.

THE textile exhibit runs the pottery a close second. It is a fine array of handwoven or hand-printed fabrics, including traditional Scottish tweeds and plaids and shawls, of little-changing design and coloring. The almost unconscious survival of design among utility handicrafts is seen in the knitted jerseys of the East Yorkshire fisherman, where each village has its own distinctive knitting pattern, to help identification in case of drowning. Among the machine-made fabrics in the exhibition, are brilliant, more modernistic designs of such outstanding artists as Ben Nicholson and Ashley Hovinden. Embroidery, too, is showing the hand of the modern designer, as can be seen in the work of Rebecca Crompton—"lively and ingenious extravaganzas", as the catalogue rightly calls them.

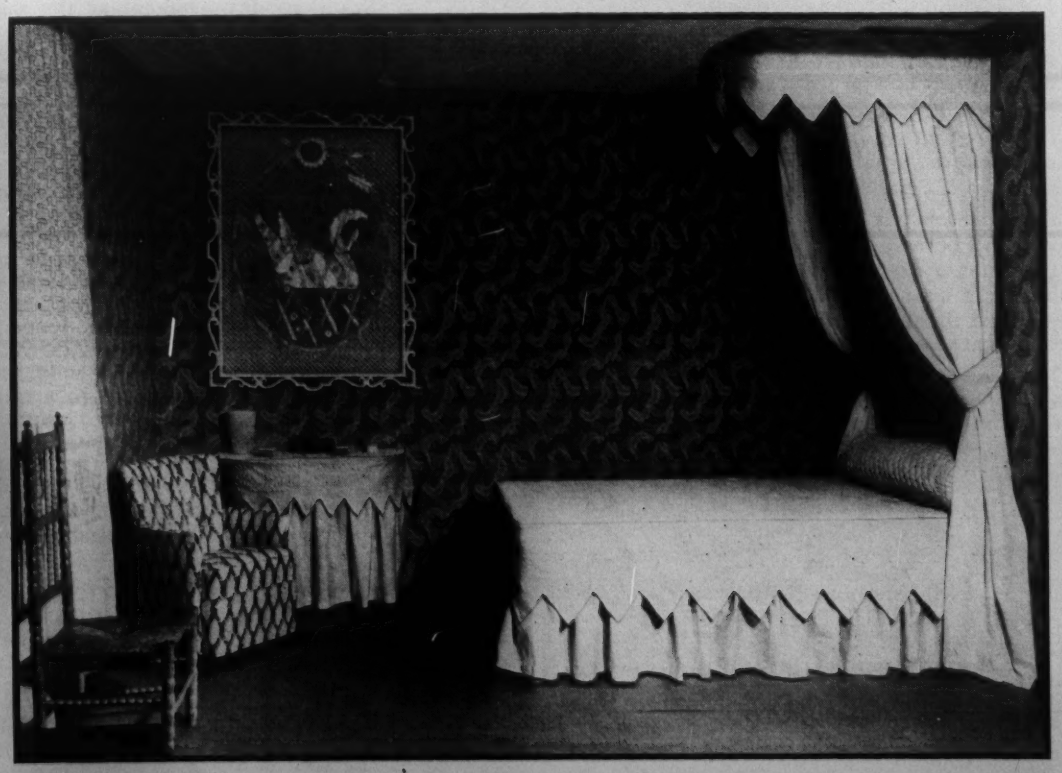
The whole show reveals the continued virility and adaptability of British craftsmen in half a dozen broad fields. Now the war has checked handicrafts, by dispersing the artists and depriving them of leisure and materials; but their skills are well enough founded to be certain of revival and further progress when peace returns.



Included in the Exhibit are these interesting white figures in salt-glaze by William Gordon.

These Shetland shawls, hand-knitted from hand-spun wool are of almost spiderweb delicacy.

Boxwood-inlaid mahogany furniture by Ravilions and glass by Murray have tartan as a foil.



Fabrics hand-quilted in traditional Welsh designs feature this canopied bed and dressing-table.

How much weight should a civilian carry?

IN THE PICTURE ABOVE, you can readily see that the soldier is carrying a substantial burden—equipment which weighs some 43 pounds. What you may not realize is that the civilian carries an equally heavy burden—a burden of overweight which he carries around day and night, in contrast with the soldier who can put aside his pack and rifle when he rests.

It's an unfortunate fact that excessive fat places a great deal of extra work on the heart, kidneys, and lungs—work from which there is no relief. That is why overweight can be a threat to health. Figures show that people over 45 who are 20% overweight have a death rate 50% above the average.

What causes excessive weight? Sometimes it is due to glandular disturbances. The most common causes are too much food, and not enough exercise.

When the body gets more food than it needs for its work, the excess is stored as fat. If less is eaten than is required, the body loses weight by burning some of its reserve fatty tissue. Exercise hastens the process, but by itself is seldom effective. This gives us the principle often used in planning programmes to reduce weight.

If you are overweight and want to reduce to your "fighting" weight, you will be wise to start by having your doctor examine you thoroughly. With his advice, a diet can be planned which in normal cases will cause a moderate, steady loss in weight and at the same time adequately protect your health. Exercise, fitted to your age, condition, and occupation, will round out the programme.

Avoid the use of reducing drugs except on the doctor's advice. Girls in their 'teens should especially avoid "fad" diets or the risk of reducing on their own responsibility.

To help those interested in watching their weight, Metropolitan offers a free booklet entitled, "Overweight and Underweight." Among other things it contains information about low-calorie diets and helpful exercises.

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Why Curtin Won So Handily

BY J. A. STEVENSON

One of the great political surprises of the year was the unexpected strength shown by the Curtin party in its recent victory in the Australian election. Among the contributing factors were the strong personality of Mr. Curtin and of his Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Evatts, and internal strife in the opposition coalition party. One outcome of the Curtin victory may be a renewal of agitation for an Imperial Council as the Australian leader has definitely committed himself as in favor of such a Council.

THE result of the general election which was held in Australia on August 21 has confounded the local political prophets, who, predicting a very close contest, gave the Labor Ministry of Premier Curtin the better prospect of securing a narrow majority. The results of the polling, which will be incomplete until returns of the votes of men serving in various distant theatres of military operations are available but which are unlikely to undergo serious alteration, reveal that the Government, which in the late Parliament possessed 36 seats out of a total of 75 and only held office by the grace of two Independents, has gained at least 14 seats and will have a majority of about two to one in the new House of Representatives. Moreover it has carried all the 19 contested seats in the Senate, half of whose 36 members retire at each general election and instead of being in a minority of two, will have a majority of eight. For the first time in its career the Australian Labor party will have an assured ascendency in both houses of Parliament and be able to pass any legislation upon which it has set its heart.

Personalities Helped

In this striking victory the personalities of two leaders of the Labor party were contributing factors of great weight. Mr. Curtin, since he assumed the Premiership in 1941 has gained steadily in political stature and has acquired widespread popularity with all classes by reason of his vigorous and efficient direction of the national war effort, the studied moderation of his public pronouncements and policies, his courteous treatment of his opponents and his unflagging zeal for the achievement of victory. But a magnet of equal power for winning public confidence is his Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, who resigned a high judicial post to enter politics on the Labor side and since has demonstrated that he has a first rate equipment for a successful political career. Dr. Evatt has the ablest intellect that has ever been applied to the advancement of the Socialist cause in Australia and he could hold his own in the company of any group of statesmen.

So it is now plain that a large element of the middle classes, who had never before voted for the Labor party and were not enamored of its domestic program reached the conclusion as the campaign proceeded that it would be unwise to eject from office during the war two statesmen of such high calibre as Mr. Curtin and Dr. Evatt and that, if they confirmed them in power, they could rely upon their sanity to prevent the Labor party pushing its Socialist program to such extreme lengths as would imperil the soundness of Australia's economic structure. Moreover Australia has long been permeated with socialist and radical sentiment to a much greater extent than any other Dominion except New Zealand and the amazing exploits of the Russian people in this war has as in Canada stimulated this sentiment to a degree which now appalls the conservative elements.

New Guinea Victories

Again the Curtin Ministry was peculiarly fortunate in that on the eve of polling news arrived of decisive successes for the cooperating Australian and American forces in New Guinea and adjacent islands. The effect of these victories was to free the Australian people of all apprehensions that the Japanese would attempt a full-dress invasion of their country and they demonstrated that the Curtin Government had been able to organize effective protection for Australian territory and transform it into an adequate base of operations for conducting successful offensive operations against the Japanese. In the light of the evidence of such welcome results from the policy of the Government, the criticisms of the Opposition about its inadequacy naturally fell flat and the stock of Mr. Curtin and his colleagues rose. It was also an item to their credit that they had been able to establish very close and cordial relations with the Government of the United States, which had supplied the men and material necessary to safeguard Australia from the danger of invasion.

Coalition Disagreed

But the Curtin Ministry also profited immensely by the weakness of the Opposition, which was a Coaliton of the United Australia and Country parties. Its fundamental cause was the failure to heal the bitter internal feuds which had compelled the retirement of Mr. R. G. Menzies, from the Premiership in 1941. Since Mr. Menzies' resignation the titular leader of the Opposition has been Mr. A. W. Fadden, a member of the Country party, who held the Premiership for a brief period in 1941. But he is a politician of very mediocre gifts and in the campaign the most formidable opponents of the Government were two other former Premiers, Mr. Menzies and that redoubtable veteran, W. M. Hughes, who is still going strong as group leader of the United Australia party.

Mr. Menzies is by common consent

← In time off from bombing targets in Italy, R.A.F. fighter pilots enjoy a cricket match at a forward landing ground in North Africa.

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the ablest brain and the best platform speaker on the conservative side in Australian public life but unfortunately he lacks the gifts which make for widespread popularity and has an unhappy knack of incurring the animosity of his colleagues. Between him and Mr. Fadden relations have never been happy and an open quarrel between them was a very unpromising beginning to the Opposition's campaign. Mr. Fadden as part of his policy had promised the immediate enactment of a system of pay-as-you-go taxation to be accompanied by a plan of postwar refunds of income tax credits. To this proposal Mr. Menzies took violent objection, declaring that complete honesty required him to oppose it. He contended that every shilling obtainable from the taxpayers was needed to win the war and that Mr. Fadden's plan could not be made operative without inflation and at a cost of 200 million pounds to the Treasury.

Mr. Fadden, replying a few days later at Brisbane, assailed Mr. Menzies for this statement which he described as "another stab in the back" and "another betrayal in the series for which Mr. Menzies has become notorious" and he complained that Mr. Menzies when a member of his Government, had voted for a system of postwar credits identical to what was now proposed. Thereupon Mr. Menzies characterized Mr. Fadden's statement as incredible and declared that the new plan would not add one penny to the Government's resources but would present it with a very great liability.

Many Farmers for Labor

Naturally the exchange of such pleasant amenities between two of the chief leaders of the Opposition came as grist to the mills of the Government and Mr. Curtin offered the adroit comment that the disintegration which had led to the ejection of Mr. Menzies from the Premiership in 1941 had obviously not run its course, that he could not visualize elements so incompatible to one another reaching agreement on policy in a Cabinet and that the episode proved the hollowness of the Oppositions' demand for a National Government.

The Opposition hoped to profit by the dissatisfaction of the farmers about the shortage of farm labor and their resentment against controls, which they considered unessential or vexatious but a very substantial proportion of the agrarian vote must have gone to Labor. One of the chief counts in the indictment brought against the Government by the Oppositionists was that under the pretext of the exigencies of war it was committing Australia to extreme socialist policies and fastening upon the country an unwieldy and enormously expensive bureaucracy.

It was pointed out that since the war began no fewer than 200 boards and commissions, the majority of them under the Labor regime, had been appointed and that over 2350 regulations had been promulgated under the authority of the National Security Act which the Menzies Ministry had passed to facilitate speedy action by governmental regulation. At the outbreak of the war the Commonwealth had on its payroll 30,000 temporary employees but their number has now been increased to 100,000 and since the activities of this horde of officials at Canberra overlap seriously in many directions and produce complications and delays in the interpretation of the multitudinous regulations, they offered an attractive target for criticism.

An attempt was also made by the Opposition to turn social security into a dominant issue in the election. They charged that the Government's non-contributory scheme for health and unemployment insurance was much too lavish and costly and that its implementation, when in full operation would impose an intolerable drain upon the public treasury. But the contributory plan which they themselves propounded as an alternative was very unpalatable to the workers, who naturally preferred the non-contributory scheme, and did not command much enthusiasm in any quarter.

C.C.F. Pro Council?

The basic explanation of the Labor party's overwhelming victory seems to be that the voters of Australia felt that it had a better prospect of providing a stable and competent government than an opposition which was a coalition of imperfectly harmonious parties and was also rent by bitter personal feuds.

One very important by-product of the campaign was an explicit pronouncement by Mr. Curtin in favor of the establishment of an Imperial Council, which would be equipped with authority to co-ordinate the policies of the partner nations of the Commonwealth in certain spheres, and it probably won for his party the votes of a certain element of Imperialists who have always favored such a move. The extreme political nationalism, which balked at the idea of any degree of centralized control for the policies of the Commonwealth has never had the same vogue in Australia as in Canada and South Africa and its most zealous exponents have been found in the ranks of the Labor party. Accordingly its commitment to support of the project of an Imperial Council is a very interesting departure from its previous attitude and may have important consequences.

The Labor party, which now rules New Zealand will be liable to take the same view about Imperial relations and if in the near future there was installed at Ottawa a Ministry which did not share the objections of the King Government to an Imperial Council, its establishment would come within the realm of practical politics.

Heretofore our own C.C.F. party has in its thinking about Imperial relations been dominated by its isolationist wing but if Labor Ministries in the two Antipodean Dominions favored a closer integration of the policies of the different units of the Commonwealth and the creation of workable machinery for this purpose, the C.C.F. might be disposed to change its tune and fall into line with the Socialist parties of other Dominions.

The ever-adaptable British Tommy makes friends quickly. In Sicily, even language difficulties, didn't faze him. A biscuit for baby and his interest in their toys soon put him on good terms with these Sicilian children.

M. McNEELY DuBOSE, vice-president of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., has been placed in control of all Company operations in the Saguenay district with headquarters at Arvida, Que. Announcement of the appointment is made by R. E. Powell, president of the Company.

Stationed recently in Montreal, Mr. DuBose lived fifteen years in Arvida, and was one of the pioneer Company officers assigned to the Saguenay region.

In addition to being vice-president of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., Mr. DuBose is president of the Saguenay Electric Company; and vice-president of Aluminum Power Company, Ltd., the Saguenay Transmission Company, Ltd., and the Alma and Jonquiere Railway Company.

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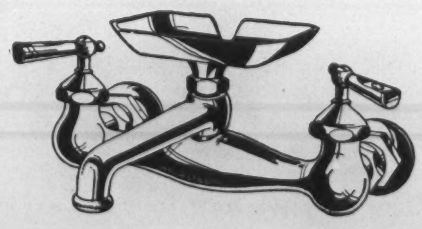
for
ADOLF?

Swept out of Africa—kicked out of Sicily—at last the Hun is on the run. But we can't wipe our hands yet—not with a mad dog still to be collared and muzzled until we decide what to do with him.

•

Some day there will be lots of time for cheering final Victory—for bonfires on public squares and hilarity on every hand. But, in the meantime our army and navy and air force must continue to have enough of everything to assure with absolute certainty that they can finish their job. They had it in Africa—they had it in Sicily. Let's see that they continue to have it right up to the time when they throw down their guns and do a snake dance in the middle of the Wilhelmstrasse.



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OTTAWA LETTER

There May Be a Dominion Election

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

THE battle on the economic front approaches its most critical stage. Word as we write is that Donald Gordon and the higher command in Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance are undecided whether to attempt to retain their positions or to retreat from their forward line and try to entrench themselves in a shorter salient. There appears to be something more than an outside chance that they will be compelled to make a strategic withdrawal to positions they are now preparing.

Gordon's price ceilings are seriously threatened by an impending loosening of wage ceilings in line with recommendations to be made in the report of National War Labor Board on its inquiry into labor relations. The Labor Board's report will clash sharply with the whole basis of Ottawa's anti-inflation structure, which is that of stabilizing labor costs and maintaining price ceilings on consumer goods in line with them. The Labor Board will recommend a lifting of wage ceilings in two ways: (1) by cancelling the restriction against increases in the pay of workers earning $25 a week or less; (2) by establishing compulsory bargaining for all labor classifications in war industries. The Labor Board plan is certain of adoption.

Since it was established in December, 1941, the price ceiling structure has been under a constant threat of disturbance through a raising of production costs by automatic increases in the cost of living wage bonus in keeping with advances in the cost of living index. A year after price ceilings were imposed Gordon met this threat by the method of subsidizing retail prices of consumer goods in order to keep the index down and prevent increases in the bonus. For nearly a year these subsidies have served to keep the index below the bonus adjustment point. The index for July was so close to the point at which an increase in the bonus would become necessary that it has been evident that further subsidies would be needed to keep it from passing the bonus adjustment line in October. Preparations have been made to pay the necessary new subsidies—including two cents a pound on meats. Now the Gordon Board is faced with a situation in which it is futile to attempt to prevent increases in the wage bonus when a large part of the wage ceiling is to be punctured by adoption of the Labor Board's plan. Subsidies that would have been sufficient to prevent an increase in the bonus in October would be entirely inadequate for offsetting the effect on production costs of the easing of the wage ceiling proposed by Mr. Justice McTague's labor tribunal. The question the economists have to decide within the next week or two is whether to let the tail go with the hide in respect of subsidies or whether to adjust their price ceilings to the higher wage costs which will result from implementation of the McTague report.

The disposition this week appeared to be to regard an attempt to maintain present price ceilings as impracticable because of the subsidy costs that would be involved, and to allow prices to move upward in line with the expansion of wage costs. But we understand that the decision is in the balance. Extreme anti-inflationists continue to regard price inflation as the chief of all war dangers, and are willing to go the limit with subsidy payments to prevent it. But word from the East Block is that the ministerial attitude is hardening against large increases in the bill for subsidies. While the outlook is uncertain, it is significant that orders which had been prepared for the payment of subsidies on meats and other commodities are being held in abeyance.

It will be recalled that during the public hearings in the labor relations inquiry Donald Gordon pleaded with the McTague board against increases in labor costs, warning that if such increases were allowed it would be practically impossible for him to hold his price ceilings. Ottawa has suspected that the anti-inflationists have attempted in other ways to escape the embarrassment of a loosening of the wage ceiling as a result of the Labor Board's survey of labor relations. But, as indicated from time to time in these letters, the McTague Board has leaned from the first towards concessions to labor. Because the labor relations inquiry has come to be regarded as the most likely source of a solution of the whole troubled labor situation, there remains practically no doubt of the adoption of the McTague report by the government.

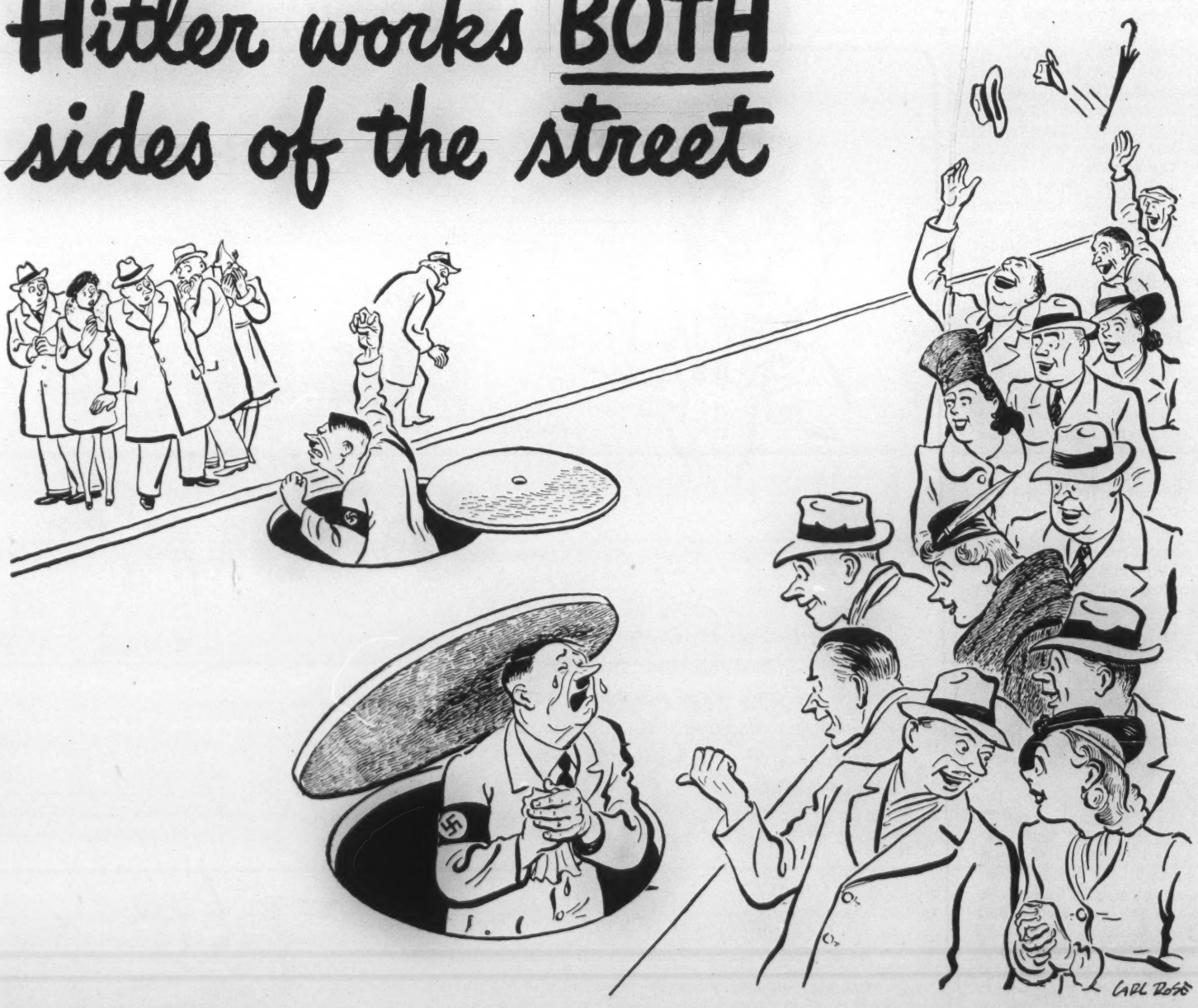
Mr. Cohen continued into the third week his absenteeism from the work of the Labor Board. His course in maintaining a one-man sit-down strike, with his declared refusal to take part in the board's deliberations on controversial questions until the government should revise its labor policy, was somewhat confused by public statements of officials of CIO unions that he was ready to sit in on hearings of applications from these unions. The assumption here is that Cohen will resign as labor representative on the board as soon as the government gives public intimation of its intention to adopt the majority report and reject his own more radical proposals.

High officialdom is somewhat disturbed by the noticeable tendency of the man-in-the-street to see the Quebec Conference as signaling a near approach to the end of the war. It is feared that this tendency may lessen public support for the country's war effort. Those who have the most immediate direction of Canada's part in the war are planning on at least two more years of fighting. Some consider this estimate too optimistic. While victory is considered now to be assured, the gravest phases of economic and manpower problems are thought to have not yet been reached.

Election This Year?

Parliament Hill discussions of the war situation have had a tendency over the past couple of weeks to merge into speculations as to whether Prime Minister Mackenzie King will decide to bring on a general election this year. One line of reasoning is that he will be able, if he wishes, to find an occasion for doing so in the manpower situation that is developing in respect of the army. Should it become necessary, which some observers consider likely, for the government to implement the result of last year's plebiscite by passing an order-in-council assigning drafted home defence forces to service abroad, Mr. King, in keeping with the undertaking he has already given, would ask parliament to support this action by a vote of confidence in the ministry. The split among the government's Quebec followers which this vote could be expected to produce would provide Mr. King with a reasonable excuse for an appeal to the country for a renewal of his mandate. Dopesters figure that with the war at a critical stage he would count on a rallying of support in the English-speaking provinces to prevent stability of government being upset by the defection of Quebec isolationists. Some expect to see Parliament summoned in the fall for the purpose of the vote of confidence after preparations have been made to follow this with an appeal to the people. The plan, of course, would involve renewed embarrassment for the Progressive Conservatives who would have the choice of voting confidence in the government or of associating themselves with those who voted against the ministry as a means of expressing their disapproval of the sending of drafted troops abroad. Mr. King's reported interest in having provincial elections brought on this summer is advanced as evidence of his determination to be in readiness to face the issue in the federal field before the year is out if circumstances should appear to be favorable. He is hardly likely to find a more logical excuse for an election than a split in the House on the issue of supplying reinforcements to the forces overseas from the conscripted army at home.

Hitler works BOTH sides of the street



One way we can lose this war is to be too sure of winning it.

Hitler knows this.

He knows that the main purpose of his propaganda is to *discourage* us. But he also knows that sometimes it can help his side to *encourage* us to overconfidence. So now Hitler and his sly followers have started working *this* side of the street.

Now they flood us with rumours designed to make us overconfident. They know there is nothing that increases absenteeism, slows down production, and encourages griping at needed restrictions so much as the feeling that victory is almost in the bag.

This means that *you*, as a Rumour-Warden, must be alert to both types of attack. Weigh everything you hear, not only against the following points:

1. **Will it hurt morale?**
2. **Does it make you distrust your government, business, or labor?**
3. **Does such a rumour tend to discredit our Allies?**
4. **Who would benefit most by spreading this rumour, our enemies or Canada?**

But in addition to these four points, add a fifth to your Rumour-Wardening:

5. **Is this story designed to breed overconfidence?**

If it is, explain to the teller how harmful it is to spread such a rumour. Ask him to measure all "inside information" he hears against the above five points. Soon he'll become a Rumour-Warden himself instead of a Rumour Spreader. And we'll have a voluntary organization that will be more than a match for Hitler's propaganda machine.

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MONTREAL • TORONTO

Britain Supplies U.S. Forces With 27,000 Items

BY WILLIAM RANDOLPH

It is not generally known that Britain is turning over huge quantities of supplies to American troops. One of the largest items is housing accommodation and civilian help—more than fifteen thousand civilian workers are employed by the Americans in England and paid by the British government. Other items include aircraft and hangars, hospital equipment, and a great deal of repair equipment which often is more suitable for the particular job than machinery the Americans could bring over. In some cases civilian factories are being turned over to production for the United States troops as Britain does everything it can to wipe off the adverse balance of Lease Lend.

London.

EVERYONE knows how greatly Britain is indebted to the United States for Lease Lend material, but few have much idea of the reverse side of the picture. Yet American troops, particularly those stationed in Britain are already using large quantities of British equipment, and the volume is rapidly growing. Recently the British staff in Washington dealing with this matter has had to be increased to cope with the expanding flow of business, and a publicity campaign has been launched by American experts to tell their countrymen of the extent of British aid.

Of course their story is not so impressive as that of the last war, when the American Expeditionary Force was equipped almost entirely from British sources, but it comes as a great surprise to those not conversant with the latest developments. At present no less than 27,000 different kinds of British equipment are in the hands of the Americans, while still more are expected shortly. Some of the more simple articles, such as nuts, bolts and screws, have been supplied by the million, and apart from other advantages have been the means of effecting great economy in shipping space.

Accommodation and Help

If the American Army require anything which they think Britain might be able to give them, the matter is handled by procurement officers of the U.S. Service of Supply, which corresponds to Britain's R.A.S.C. and R.A.O.C. At first the War Office is approached, and, if they are unable to help, the procurement officers go to the Ministry of Production. Here every effort is made to meet their requirements, and sometimes factories are switched over from civilian production so that the need may be met more promptly. The Americans themselves have expressed enthusiasm at the extent of British co-operation. Everything is supplied free of charge, and this will help to wipe off the adverse balance of Lease Lend after the war.

Perhaps the greatest single item which has been supplied is accommodation. All camps occupied by the Americans in this country were previously used by our own Army or else have been built with British labor and materials. Bunks, blankets, kitchens, kitchen equipment as well as service stations with electrical machinery are usually included. For the accommodation of officers, large numbers of hotels have been taken over complete with their civilian staffs, so that good service is obtained without recourse to American soldier servants.

The total number of British civilians working for the Americans is staggering. It includes girl drivers and other transport workers, clerks, typists, storekeepers, charwomen, garage hands and mechanics. Last December there were 15,000 of these workers, all of them being paid by the British Government. Another 50,000 civilians were building for the Americans, and this at a time when there were not enough building trade operatives to supply our own needs.

Spitfires and Blowtorches

At the gates of most camps are British security police, who have earned high praise for their vigilance and tact in handling difficult situations. The camps usually have also a number of British soldiers engaged for various purposes such as explaining how the British equipment works. At one camp the Americans grow most of their own vegetables, and this work has been put in the charge of an English lance-corporal owing to his intimate knowledge of the local soil and climate.

The assembly of articles which are shipped across the Atlantic in parts is another important service which, as the American forces over here have increased, has developed to huge proportions. It is carried out almost entirely by English factories, and the equipment is dispatched to the U.S. marshalling yards all ready for use. This is especially appreciated in the case of aircraft, whose assembly is often a long and complicated process.

Considerable aid has been extended to the American Air Force in other directions. Apart from the aerodromes they have taken over fully equipped with hangars and repair facilities, the Americans are indebted to us for the innumerable spare parts which are needed to keep the machines in working order. Many planes, particularly Spitfires, have been handed over intact, and British aid is acknowledged to have played no inconsiderable part in the devastating day-light raids.

Generally speaking, however, it is not weapons that have been supplied so much as the no less important equipment for use behind the lines. Amongst the thousands of different items are such articles as incubators, blowtorches, radio sets, dental equipment, microscopes and cardiometers. Eighty-five per cent of the equipment in American hospitals over here is British, and the doughboy is also indebted to us for a large and increasing proportion of his rations, including all fresh vegetables.

It sometimes happens that American equipment is not so suitable as our own for use over here owing to climatic and other conditions, and occasionally our longer experience of war has taken us a step ahead. At one camp they use an English machine for cleaning jeep engines which fits into the chain system on which they operate better than anything that has been produced in the States. This machine cleans 80 engines a day.

Transport is another instance where economies have been effected. Large numbers of ambulances which would not stand up to field service have been handed over for domestic purposes such as use in air raids. Many of these have been released from the British Army. Private cars have also been taken over, and most of them are driven by English girls.

One advantage derived from this exchange of equipment is its effect in cementing friendship between the English and American peoples. The goods are usually delivered by civilian drivers and looked after by English storekeepers working in the U.S. camps. British and American soldiers often work side by side making the equipment ready for use, and the disparity in pay has not prevented the growth of a deep comradeship. Mr. Churchill's statement about "the affairs of the United States and the British Empire being somewhat mixed up to their mutual advantage" is nowhere more happily illustrated than in the relations existing between the two Armies, whether on the battlefield or at home.

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MANUFACTURERS OF WAR EQUIPMENT interested in the application of Glyptal to their war production problems are invited to contact their paint supplier or their nearest C.G.E. office.

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Canada's New Tire Regulations Add Many New Classes of Eligible Tire Buyers

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If you fall in this category (the chart at the left will guide you) and your tires cannot be repaired or retreaded, you are considered eligible to buy tires.

Your first move then is to go to your nearest Firestone Dealer. He has the definite official information and necessary forms. He will furnish the required Inspection Report and do everything possible to help you obtain a Tire Ration Permit necessary to obtain new or used tires or tubes and retreading service.

And remember — even if you cannot buy new tires — your Firestone Dealer has been trained and equipped to help you get the very last mile out of your present tires — no matter what make they may be. Put the care of your tires in the hands of your Firestone Dealer *now*—see him today.

ELIGIBLE TIRE BUYERS

Note: The following table of eligible tire buyers is of necessity greatly abbreviated. Many of the classifications are subject to qualifications and the list is not complete. The Firestone Dealer will gladly allow you to consult the Rubber Controller's Order No. 4 of June 30, 1943, which defines exactly who are eligible buyers:

CLASS A

Eligible for new, retreaded or used tires and retreading service; also for new or used tubes:

Doctors
Visiting Nurses
Veterinaries
Ministers, Priests, Rabbis (serving 2 or more parishes 3 or more miles apart)
Ambulance
Hearse
Fire fighter equipment
Police service
Garbage disposal
Express & Mail Service
Armoured cars
Delivery of newspapers (wholesale)
Prospectors
Public utilities
Public Passenger Vehicles
Ice and Fuel
Furniture movers
Construction, Repairs, and Maintenance
School Buses
Waste & scrap materials
Transportation of raw materials, semi-manufactured and finished products, including
Farm Produce
Farm tractors and combines
Common carriers
Industrial, Mining and Construction equipment

CLASS B

Eligible for used or retreaded tires and retreading service; also for used tubes:

War workers
Vehicles registered under Wartime Industrial Transit Plan
Vehicles used to carry mail
Dominion and Provincial Govt. officials
Judges, magistrates, crown attorneys, sheriffs, etc.
Highway engineers
Construction superintendents
Inspectors for fire, accident, grain elevators or boilers
Red Cross employees
Welfare Workers (full time)
Employees of Dom. or Prov. Depts. Agriculture or Breed Assns.
Employees of canners and preservers of essential foods and chick hatcheries
Buyers of livestock and perishable food commodities
Dentists and optometrists who attend the armed forces or who operate branches
Press reporters and photographers
Regional supervisors of Aircraft Detection Corps, Reserve Army or A.R.P.
School inspectors
Rural school teachers
Exterminators
Vehicles owned by flying schools
Taxis
Cars and trailers owned by farmers or by persons engaged in fishing, maintaining or repairing buildings and essential commercial machines

CLASS C

Eligible for used tires and tubes and retreading service:

Commercial travellers
Bond or Life Insurance Salesmen
Insurance adjustors
Finance company collectors
Chain-store supervisors
Farm implements or horse-drawn vehicles
Passenger cars owned by a farmer who also has a truck
Rural auctioneers
Vehicles operated by hotels
Ministers, Priests, Rabbis
Drugless and Christian Science Practitioners
Rural undertakers
Incapacitated individuals
Land surveyors
Tourists (emergency)
Members of the Diplomatic Corps, High Commissioners, Consuls, etc.

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

New Ideas Get Into Circulation

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE gathering popularly known as the Couchiching Conference because it is held at Geneva Park on Lake Couchiching, a few miles from Orillia, Ont., but officially titled the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, has just completed its twelfth annual session. I have attended just half of these sessions, and more of my visits have been in the second six years than in the first. The Institute aims to be a forum for the presentation of diverse points of view, and quite properly tolerates a wide range of expression; but in its early years there was among the rank and file of the discussers (though never among the invited participants) a degree of sentimentality, extending down to the most impractical kinds of economic equalitarianism and absolute pacifism, which rather impaired the interest of the debates, and incurred the violent disapprobation of Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., whose opposite kinds of sentimentality went largely unrepresented.

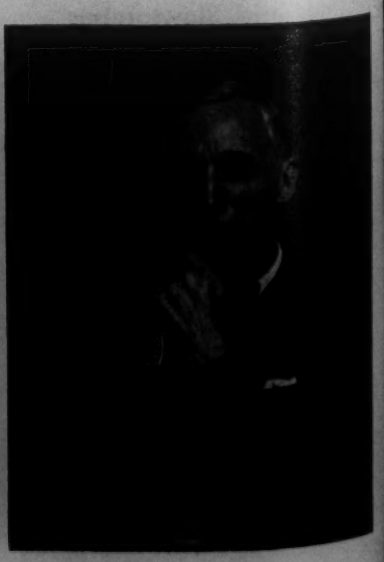
There is still a shortage of diehard Imperialists, and by a most interesting conjuncture of circumstances the British Government this year found its ablest defender in the person of Mr. Graham Spry. I came away at the end of the week with several ideas very strongly impressed on my mind, but none more so than the idea that the absence of Mr. Spry from the politics of Canada at this moment is a most serious loss. He has a mind of outstanding quality and an immense power of elucidation, with an acid sense of reality which is exactly what our Canadian Socialists need though probably not what they want. As he is now attached to the British Embassy at Washington the list of subjects on which he could talk with freedom was limited; but everything that he did say strongly confirmed the judgment of Sir Stafford Cripps in selecting him for his personal assistant.

THERE is also still a shortage of the sentimental defenders of the status quo in economics, those to whom the war is not worth fighting if it is not a war for the preservation of free enterprise. But they after all have little to contribute to discussion today, and there was no lack of experts seeking to maintain a reasonable amount of free enterprise in a world which must be pretty heavily regimented by the sovereign political power. These were led by Alvin Hansen, now adviser to the U.S. Federal Reserve, and the leading American exponent of the doctrine of the Compensatory Budget for the maintenance of Full Employment. Mr. Hansen is a brilliant expounder, and although his doctrine was strongly attacked by Professor Grube of Toronto, on the Socialist ground that the capitalists would never allow him to execute it, I think he made a number of converts.

No less than five governments were represented, more or less of-

To Aid French Liberation

Formal recognition of the French Committee of Liberation "as the body qualified to ensure the French effort in the war within the framework of Inter-Allied co-operation" on the understanding that the formation of a post-war government be left to the people of France, constituted the first public political decision arising out of the Quebec conference. Gabriel Bonneau (left above), is stationed in Ottawa as delegate to Canada of the French National Liberation Committee. In a number of Canadian cities, local bodies have been organized for the purpose of furthering in every way the French cause. The Toronto Committee of Liberation is headed by James Duncan (upper right) as Honorary President. J. H. Gundy and Capt. W. C. C. Innes (lower left and right) are Honorary Vice-Presidents. Serving as members of the Honorary Committee are: the Lieutenant Governor and Prime Minister of Ontario, the Mayor of Toronto, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Cody, Lady Eaton and J. C. MacBeth, K.C. The committee is actively functioning.



Even in the battle zone the "Kilties" manage to be smartly turned out. They line up to press their tartans.

ficially, at the conference. The British, in addition to Mr. Spry, had Sir George Sansom, one of the greatest experts on the Far East, Miss Mary McGeachy, the Canadian-born First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington, and lesser lights. Canada had two Parliamentary Assistants and a flock of high administrators and advisers. France had Major Bonneau, who won all hearts. The Netherlands had Mr. Van Stappen, an able press representative. Australia, unofficially, had Bishop Moyse, who was of great value on racial problems. In addition to these there were valuable sources of information on both Russia and China, in the persons of Miss Harriet L. Moore, a brilliant young American from the American Russian Institute in New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Endicott, Canadian missionaries with a long experience in Chungking and close associations with the Chiang-Kai-shek government. On the Near East the expert was Professor W. R. Taylor of Toronto. The expert on racial problems was Dr. R. J. Bunche, of the Colonial Affairs Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, who is described in his passport as a "light Negro" and has made a scientific study of these problems all over the world.

A GATHERING of this kind, with some hundred and twenty participants—not too preponderantly female—under the chairmanship of Principal Malcolm Wallace of University College, Toronto, is pretty well bound to do some important work in the circulation and evaluation of ideas. In addition to the compensatory budget, there was much important discussion of the question of "assimilation" of different races, of the progressive development of self-government in areas at present colonial, of the common interest of all men and all nations in world prosperity, of the organization of the nations for the preservation of peace, and of the immediate tasks of relief and reconstruction in the war-torn countries. In all these realms there is much new thought that requires to be digested before it can profitably be acted upon.

To me one of the most important ideas which this gathering, I will not say digested, but at least made a beginning at finding less unappetizing than it had supposed, was the idea that the alleged physical and mental incapacity for assimilation of certain races is really non-existent, and that economic difficulties are practically the sole obstacles to the absorption of new elements into a population. That absorption can be retarded by a strong tradition of "difference" on the part of the minority element was admitted; but really serious and prolonged difficulty never arises except where the majority feels itself threatened in its economic position and strives deliberately to maintain and accentuate the difference.

This idea is of extreme importance owing to the emergence of China from the position of a backward and divided nation to that of a great power. It was generally admitted that the Chinese could no longer be regarded as essentially inferior in the human qualities to the European races, and that citizenship would have to be made accessible to them. This does not however mean that unlimited migration must be permitted; and the doctrine was accepted by most of the discussers that no nation is obligated to receive the surplus population of another nation resulting from a rate of increase which exceeds the capacity of the second nation's territory to support it. From this doctrine—which even the most ardent advocates of free and unlimited breeding find it difficult to oppose—it follows that the utmost that can be asked of any nation is that it shall admit outsiders only to an extent which will not seriously disturb its own economic life. The quota principle is thus justified; the numbers to be admitted into any country from any other country may be restricted by considerations of economic stability; but the idea that any race is incapable of fellow-citizenship along with members of another race must be abandoned.

THE question of the Japanese was not discussed on this basis. It was recognized that the militarist ambitions of the Japanese presented a special problem, and that no conclusions could be drawn about them until we should know what their national ambitions would be after their defeat. The doctrine of their assimilability was however strongly upheld by most of the experts, with the qualification that in its early stages the process may be seriously interfered with by Nipponese imperialist propaganda.

The maintenance of strong and extensive governmental controls (probably modified by intergovernmental agreements or even supranational authority) over all movement of goods, persons or finance between nations was taken for granted by almost everybody. A large measure of national unselfishness, at least during the immediate reconstruction period, was apparently expected, though many speakers were less optimistic, or more guarded, in private conversation than in public utterance. Many speakers stressed both the immense present and future importance of Canada in world affairs, and the failure of Canadians to recognize, or to treat seriously, that importance. Mr. Lionel Gelber of the University of Toronto raised a small uproar by asserting that the Left had been largely responsible for the appeasement of the pre-war period and was now developing a new appeasement of its own by putting too much stress on the guilt of Nazidom and the innocence of non-Nazi Germans; some of the Left denied that they did so, and some asserted that the distinction was valid and important.

It was an Internationalist conference, and for once the peculiar problems of Canada, and especially the racial and Commonwealth problems, received practically no attention. The Bloc Populaire was entirely absent.

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- Motion pictures, radio broadcasting, telephone and telegraph.
- Radar and other secret devices to help us win the war.
- Street-cars and electric railroads.
- High speed safety elevators and escalators.
- Traffic and railway control systems.
- Ignitrons and other electronic devices for metallurgical and electro-chemical industries.
- X-Ray, sterilamp and other therapeutic and hospital equipment.
- Ranges, refrigerators, coffee makers, toasters, grills and other appliances to provide more healthful, appetizing and economical foods.
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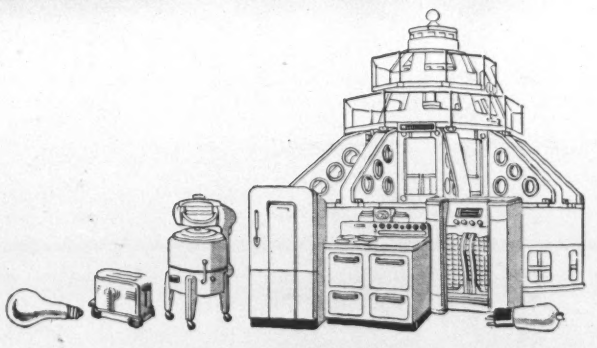

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THE HITLER WAR

Alarming Divergence of American, Russian Policy

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAST week's article got caught in the general communications overload in Quebec, and reached Toronto too late for publication. Written under the impress of the withdrawal of Litvinoff from Washington and the split in the U.S. State Department, and just before the conclusion of the Conference, it dealt mainly with the alarming divergence between Soviet and Allied, particularly American, policy, and included a summary by Edgar Ansell Mowrer of the political decisions which the Quebec Conference would need to make to be an unqualified success.

There is much reason to doubt whether the Conference made many of these decisions. The strongest impression prevailed among correspondents that up to 95 percent of the Conference's attention was devoted to detailed military planning of campaigns still three to six months away. Nor did there appear to be the extensive political, as contrasted to military, staffs present to facilitate the hammering-out of numerous, far-reaching political decisions.

In this atmosphere the announcement from Moscow that Litvinoff had been relieved of his post in Washington, when coupled with the similar withdrawal of Maisky from London, the launching of the "Free German" Committee in Moscow and the blunt tone of the Soviet press lately, caused great excitement. That is, among the serious correspondents; we were elaborately assured that it caused neither surprise nor the slightest anxiety to the Supreme Two in the Citadel.

"In the conviction," as one AP dispatch aptly put it, "that Stalin does nothing for fun", and in the memory that Litvinoff had served before as a weather-vane for Soviet foreign policy, some of us found plenty to worry about in the Moscow announcement. At the very least it was to be taken as a sharp warning that if we still wanted to settle outstanding issues and come to a solid agreement with Russia, we had better hurry. If we did not, then Stalin would go his own way, as he had on a previous occasion when he dropped Litvinoff, and with him the policy of collective security in collaboration with the Western Powers.

Some went much further, and declared that with his "Free German" Committee, his "Free Polish" Committee and Army, his Pan-Slavic Congress, and so on, Stalin had already embarked on his alternative policy of looking strictly after himself, and would surprise us some day soon with a separate peace with Germany. Talk about the latter has become so widespread that I think it would be as well to deal with it. In doing so, I shall keep in mind the recent remark to me of a Soviet representative: *"It is not sympathy we want, but realism."*

The Anglo-Soviet 20-Year Alliance of June last year, which promised a fresh start in our relations with Russia, needed three pillars to give it a secure foundation. These were, the opening of a large-scale second front in Western Europe, an agreement on Russia's frontiers in Eastern Europe, and the adherence to the alliance of the United States. If our collaboration with Russia appears shaky today, it is because these foundations have still not been provided.

It is rather shocking to realize that with the drawing to a close of the third summer in which we have spoken of Russia as our "ally" and followed her fortunes with the most intense interest, we are still not fighting a true coalition war with her against Germany (though this is by no means all our fault).

Looking only as far back as Casablanca, it will be recalled what disappointment was caused by the admission that Stalin was not there. Litvinoff intimated shortly afterwards that the Soviet leader could not be expected to attend a conference until a second front (according to the Russian conception) had been opened. And we might have known that no such second front was planned at Casablanca by the very brusque Order of the Day which Stalin gave out to the Red Army shortly after he must have heard of the Casablanca decisions (which, as President Roosevelt revealed in his Quebec press conference, concerned the Sicilian campaign).

At the May conference in Washington the main decision in regard to the European war appears to have been the intensification of the air attack against Germany, on the Hamburg pattern. (The Sicilian landing was probably polished off, the follow-up campaign in Italy and the Balkans planned, and, as was pretty clear, a good beginning was made on plans for a Burma campaign.)

The Soviet reaction to this further postponement of the desired major second front, to divert the 50 to 60 German divisions which might have given them the chance of a great break-through and a crushing victory in their coming summer offensive, was prompt and bitter. Here was the chance of winning the war this year gone, they thought. *Pravda* wrote that powerful interests in the United States did not want to win the war quickly. Stalin launched his "Free German" Committee. *War And The Working Classes* began its long series of trenchant editorials.

So that it is important to realize that before the current wave of suspicion of a separate Russo-German peace made itself evident in America, suspicion had been established in Russia that when the two greatest powers in the world said, after four years of mobilization, that they *couldn't* open a front which would divert 50 to 60 German divisions, it must be because they *didn't want to*. It was suspected, in plain language, that they were quite willing to watch Germany and Russia tear themselves to pieces.

Separate Peace

The suspicion that Munich was intended to serve some such end moved Stalin to cross this game up with his pact of August 1939. If he really believes, in spite of all the aid we have sent to Russia and in spite of our enormous effort in the air war against Germany, that "powerful interests" in our countries are playing "the same old game", would he make a separate peace now with Germany, in order to block it?

Here we have two questions. Is this really possible, with all the fresh blood between these two peoples? And would it solve Stalin's problem? After all, Stalin must want, as much as we do, to make sure that Germany can never do again to his country what she has already done twice in a single generation. And he can hardly regard his 1939 solution as so brilliant, in view of the disaster which overcame his policy in 1941.

So I think that Stalin's recent moves, such as the launching of the Free German Committee—to which, be it noted, he has not actually put his name—are intended to do just what they have done, to alarm us into realization that drastic attention must be given to our Soviet relations, if we want to preserve them.

If this last warning fails, then he could go his own way along the course tentatively marked out, making an end to Russia's ordeal as soon as the German leaders will concede the frontiers he wants, and seeking security for the Soviet Union through these, through great military strength (of which the reconstitution of the Czarist cadet colleges is an indication), and through close alliance with friendly Slav states in Eastern Europe.

It is to be hoped that the conferees at Quebec took this warning seriously enough, and indeed there are some signs in the movements of Eden, Winant, Benes, Litvinoff and Maisky that an important Anglo-American-Soviet meeting may be held soon.

This meeting seems more likely to be attended by Foreign Ministers of the three big powers than by heads of state. It has been plausibly argued that Stalin would only come to a conference with Roosevelt and Churchill *after* they had agreed to his main points. And it may be doubted whether he will ever leave Russia for such a meeting—certainly not as long as the war is on. His rule of the country and his command of the army are infinitely more personal than is the case with Churchill or Roosevelt, and he would think many times before delegating them.

Mowrer's Program

The well-known American correspondent, Edgar Ansell Mowrer, one of my most valued friends, broadcast from Quebec the points which he thought such an Allied meeting should take up. These should be, he thought:

1. The adherence of the United States to the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, with the understanding that the adherence of China is to be sought as soon as it is politically desirable.

2. The setting up of a United Nations Council, including representatives of all the countries fighting Axis infamy, through which the aid and talents of the smaller countries can be more fully utilized.

3. A specific agreement with Stalin as to the treatment to be accorded Nazi Germany.

4. A second agreement with Stalin as to European frontiers, and if Stalin consents, on Far Eastern frontiers as well.

5. A third agreement with Stalin as to the procedure to be followed in the occupation of friendly as well as of enemy countries, which will also make it clear what sort of people we do not intend to deal with.

It will need something very specific like this, with hard-and-fast commitments by Britain and the United States, irrespective of what we do in the way of setting up another League of Nations, to induce Stalin to trust Russia's security to the collective power of the alliance, instead of taking care of it himself through far-reaching strategic acquisitions in the Baltic and the Balkans, and the domination of the small countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

After conversations with observers and representatives of many of the countries concerned during the past fortnight, I feel that there is still barely time to close the gap which has been steadily opening between our policy and the Russian this year, and reach a fruitful agreement. I am far from sure, however, that this last opportunity will be fully utilized, whether, for instance, the condition of the U.S. State Department makes it possible to pursue a vigorous and enlightened policy at this critical moment.

As things are going at present, we

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see John Bull like a man standing on two horses, one the Russian alliance, the other the American entente, and these moving steadily apart. If he cannot bring them together, he will have to decide soon which one he is going to stay with, and which one he is going to give up. For the period of the war the United States is so much easier to get along with, and British and American interests and forces are so mixed up all over the world, that there can be no other choice, if a choice must be made.

If one could feel sure that the United States and Britain would pull together as harmoniously after the common danger is removed as they appeared to be doing at Quebec, one could be reasonably confident that the air and sea power of this entente could maintain peace in the world for a long time, as British sea power did before 1914. But behind the foreign policies of the two English-speaking countries is a basic difference in outlook, which has been strikingly revealed by the latest Gallup Poll.

According to this, Americans voted 58 percent for a post-war world with things remaining much the same as they were before the war, and only 32 percent for changes and reforms. The British public answered the identical question with an exactly opposite vote: 57 percent for reform, and 34 percent for things as they were.

Thus, with the possibility always before us that the United States, after seeking to play too large a part in the European settlement, may feel herself rebuffed and her idealism thwarted, and withdraw again into isolationism, or more likely, into a Western Hemisphere imperialism. Britain may swing back after the war towards alignment with Russia.

It is important to realize when we talk of Russia's enigmatic policy, that the uncertainty of American policy presents perhaps even greater difficulty in the post-war settlement. In a trenchant article early this week Walter Lippmann describes, on the one hand, the "over-pretentiousness" of American policy, "which claims the right to say the last thing about the boundaries of Europe and the character of provisional European governments", and on the other hand, the "uncertain means behind these pretensions."

Among these he lists the coming presidential and congressional election of 1944, the fact that there is no agreed policy between Administration and Congress, no formulation of the President's purpose, and no way, therefore "of saying to our allies, or even to our enemies, what the United States will certainly do." With the military conduct of the war in good hands and going well, Lippmann finds that the United States "is most dangerously weak in the realm of diplomacy, and for that reason the problem of the State Department is of transcendent importance."

But he has not much hope that the President will deal with this problem firmly, "for he is not free . . . . to choose men on their intrinsic merits alone." Which is a way of saying that Cordell Hull, whose main interest has always been trade treaties, and who has now eliminated the ablest (if not the most progressive-minded) man in the State Department, Sumner Welles, has too strong a political following in the Senate and in the South for Roosevelt to dare oust him just before an election.

It is not very cheerful to think that on such factors depend our hopes of winning a really solid victory from this calamitous war.

Let's Face the Facts!

CANADA'S farmers have done their part—and done it nobly. With far too little help, they have sown extra land and brought it to produce more food than ever before. More food for our Armed Forces—more food for our Allies—more food for ourselves.

Yet in the midst of all this plenty, Canada faces a food crisis. Food in the fields is not food on your table—is not food in your son's mess-kit somewhere in Europe or on the high seas. The food in the fields must be harvested and then processed in the food factories, and there aren't enough people to do this job. THE SITUATION IS DESPERATE!

There is only one answer! YOU STOREKEEPERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, RETIRED FOLK, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, HOUSEWIVES AND YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN AT HOME—set aside your evening hours, half a day, a whole day, a week or more, to help harvest and process the food we'll need this winter!

THESE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS MAY HELP YOU DECIDE:

Q. What work will be required of me?
A. Picking vegetables and tomatoes, digging potatoes, hoeing, haying and harvesting.

Q. Will I be paid?
A. Yes, at a rate that you can work out with the farmer with whom you work. A set wage is not in force and you may have had previous experience which makes you more valuable than a beginner.

Q. How many hours will I have to work?
A. As many as possible. A whole day is best, or a week. But even afternoons and evenings will help considerably.

Q. How will I get out to the job?
A. If possible, get a group of four or five to go together and alternate cars each evening. Cases will vary, but it will be part of your job to arrange your own transportation to suit your need.

Q. To whom should I apply to offer my services?
A. Read this:

THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO! ACT NOW!

1. Consult any special local committee or office established to deal with farm labour placements in your city or town; or
2. Write your Provincial Director of Farm Labour at the Capital of your province; or
3. Get in touch with your nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

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Three M. T. B.'s That Flaunted a Fleet

BY GEORGE PALMER AND FREDERIC SONDERN, JR.

Before the final fall of Tunisia three British Motor Torpedo Boats carried out one of the most daring exploits of the war. To test enemy defences and evacuation plans they travelled the whole German-occupied coast, sometimes within yards of the shore, and as a climax sat in an enemy harbor for half an hour in broad daylight sketching the installations while Nazi warships looked down on them from all sides.

ONE evening last April, as the battle for Tunisia was thundering into its last phase, a signal flashed to British naval headquarters at Sousse from Sir Andrew Cunningham, commander-in-chief of naval forces in the Mediterranean. "Three motor torpedo boats," it read, "will carry out a slow inshore patrol off the Cape Bon peninsula in daylight, will open the sea lanes in that area, and continue their patrol until satisfied that nothing further can be gained."

It sounded crazy.

Actually, there was good reason for the Admiral's madness. The Allied troops were ready to open the offensive that was to drive the Afrika Korps into the Gulf of Tunis. And it was essential for General Eisenhower to know whether the Axis was going to stage a Dunkerque. Reconnaissance planes were sweeping Cape Bon every hour but they could get no accurate information about the superbly camouflaged landing stages which could be used for an evacuation, or about the coastal gun positions which would protect them. There was no alternative but to send small boats to almost certain destruction.

Swastikas on the Yardarm

All night long the crews of MTB's 639, 633 and 637 labored in the cramped quarters of their tiny ships with old pieces of bunting and some red, white and black paint—to produce Nazi battle ensigns. The time-honored naval ruse of a false flag was their only hope. At that, even the chronically optimistic and brazen leader of the expedition, 26-year-old Lieutenant Stewart Gould—hero of Dunkerque and veteran of some 30 actions in the English Channel—thought it a slim one. The Nazi spotters would surely recognize the unmistakable lines of a British MTB and the marking which had to be left on it to conform with international law. The Admiralty is fussy about such things.

"Rum show, chaps," was Gould's terse comment as he and his two commanders—28-year-old Lieutenant Henry E. Butler and 35-year-old Lieutenant George Russell—huddled over their charts in the wheelhouse of MTB-639.

A little after midnight, the three tiny ships slipped through the gateway of the harbor's boom. Gould, Butler and Russell gathered their diminutive crews and told them what the next day would bring. "Crikey," said a veteran rating, "we won't 'alf catch it." Gould agreed that they would probably certainly catch it.

It was a long night. Quarters are cramped on an MTB and the mood of its commander transmits itself very rapidly to the members of the crew. Gould had to time his advance so that they would arrive at the British-German front—where it dipped over a rugged peak and sloped out across the beach 55 miles north of Sousse—exactly at daybreak.

At the first light of daybreak, the shore loomed close—only a half mile away and, within a few minutes, the contours of a powerful coast defence battery. "Gawd," muttered one of the gunners, "we've 'ad it." But the Germans on the beach only waved. On the MTB's the British white ensigns, furled at the yardarms ready to be broken out the moment the ships went into action, remained furled. Their swastikas whipped smartly in the wind.

Sitting in the Parlor

Gould reduced speed to a bare crawl. With 633 and 639 abeam, they cruised slowly past Hammamet, past Nabol, examining every nook, creek and cranny. Still the Nazis waved from the beaches, while the MTB commanders charted every camouflaged gun position, every tent hidden in the bushes, and noted every truck and tank that passed over the coastal highway.

They were nearing Kelibia Point. Spitfire pilots had reported that this was obviously the place from which the Axis would launch their evacuation, and Gould had been told to find out all about the piers that were being constructed. How long were they? How many troops could they accommodate? Guns frowned down on him from powerful emplacements, any one of which could have blasted his ship into eternity with one shell. But for half an hour he and his consorts cruised around, while the officers filled their notebooks with details, and Nazi soldiers, not more than a few hundred feet away, feverishly pounded nails into planks and set them in position.

Around the Point was Kelibia Roadstead, the principal anchorage for German warships and supply vessels. Gould decided to have a look. "We was so mesmerized by our bloody luck by this time," a rating related, "we thought it was a bloody lark." Lark or no, Gould turned into the harbor, defended by batteries of 6-inch guns—a fact that neither Gould nor Admiral Cunningham knew at the time. Not a shot was fired, however, as he and his companions chugged quietly into the roadstead, switched off their engines and dropped anchor in a cove that commanded a view of the entire beach. For half an hour Gould and his officers made marks on their maps—undisturbed. Gun emplacements, radars, storage depots, ships, ammunition dumps and troop concentrations.

The nonchalance was far from heartfelt, however. From only a few hundred yards away, German and Italian officers kept looking at them through field glasses. Once, from a passing ship, a gold-braided Nazi ranker yelled something unintelligible. Gould yelled something back—even more unintelligibly—waved and prayed hard. There was another bad moment when the big guns of a nearby battery suddenly began to swing in their direction. But the Nazi gunners were apparently only testing their traverses. The grim muzzles swung right on by. German prisoners later revealed that everyone on shore had thought that the MTBs were cleverly disguised German E-boats, complete with British markings. But to Gould's men, as some of them said afterwards, it was the "'orridest 'alf hour" that they had ever spent. It was a relief to stand by the guns again as Gould, his map-making finished, calmly weighed anchor and headed for open water.

Moving deeper into enemy territory, the three little craft rounded the tip of Cape Bon and swung down the west bank into the Gulf of Tunis itself. Every few minutes an enemy plane would streak over them. And every time the roaring whine grew louder, Gould's gunners would figure the range and get set for a fight. But they never had to fire a shot. It was unheard of for Allied ships to go snooping around the entrances of Axis harbors in broad daylight. So the Messerschmitts didn't even bother to take a good look.

Under the White Ensign

As Gould rounded the Point of Ras el Ahmar, he glanced at his watch. It was 9:30 now, and he was 60 miles behind the enemy's lines. He had found out everything that Admiral Cunningham wanted to know. But there was still the matter of opening the sea lanes, that the orders called for. He was deciding how to begin, when he spied two Italian motor minesweepers dead ahead in a small cove. A German convoy escort ship lay nearby. Directly behind them, on shore, was a large factory which looked as though it might be important.

Gould's battle signal was brief. "Down Nazi flags. Break out white ensigns." On three diminutive masts, the swastika disappeared and the cross of St. George whipped out, as the MTBs opened fire at 300-yard range. For 20 minutes they raked the sweepers and the R-boat with two-pounders, pom-poms and machine-guns. Those that missed the ships, crashed into the walls of the factory behind. The Axis crews, too startled to resist, scampered overboard. Some took to the beach in rowboats, others swam madly ashore.

The sweepers floundered quickly to the bottom. But the R-boat was tough, and Gould refused to leave until it was blazing from stem to stern. That took another 30 minutes, and by this time Nazi pilots

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were running to their cockpits at nearby airdromes with the orders of an enraged commander still ringing in their ears—"Sink the damned fools in those three boats," he had screamed at them. But they never got the chance. Gould was well on his way when they arrived. And for the next few hours he was to toss the whole of the enemy territory into panicky confusion.

Bees Stinging a Mountain

He went back the way he had come, this time shooting at everything that looked interesting. The two-pounder shells made little impression on the row of coastal airfields that he bombarded, but their moral effect was devastating. The German command thought that a large-scale raid was brewing, troops were hastily ordered to the shore, more planes were put into the air, and they all found—nothing. And then, after shooting down an observation plane that probably would have caused him trouble—Gould ran into something important. Scattered along the beach were a number of Ju-52s—huge German transport planes. They were the remnants of the 100-plane Axis air convoy which the Warhawks of the Ninth U.S. Air Force's 57th Fighter Group had sent plunging into the Mediterranean in the now famous "Palm Sunday massacre." Some lay on their bellies—their undercarriages smashed by forced landings. But quite a few were intact. Gould steered to within easy range, and for 15 minutes his gunners pumped shells into the Nazi ships until smoke rose from all of them. The last of the air evacuation force lay in ruins.

Gould could have gone home then with honor, and quite a few of his ratings wished at the time that he would. But just as they came abeam of Kelibia Point, MTB-639 made a signal. "Intend to close and bombard." Butler in the 633 and Smith in the 637 stared as their leader's ship began to swing. "Lord lumme," said one of the helmsmen, in an awed voice as he spun his wheel, "we're going to be bloody 'eroes." He was right.

Into Battle

About a mile off shore, Gould spotted a sizable enemy merchant ship—well guarded by two destroyers and an umbrella of fighter planes. This was what he had been waiting for. "Full speed ahead," he signalled. And with that signal began one of the most brazen attacks in naval history. Torpedo boats sink protected merchant ships at night, when they can sneak to within striking range, fire their torpedoes, and only have to worry about fighting their way out. In broad daylight, under the muzzles of two powerful enemy warships, below a sky darkened by fighters, and within point-blank range of six-inch coastal batteries, Gould chose to fight his way *in*. He had worked out the tactics to be used in a case like this, with Butler and Smith, the night before.

Gould's 639 headed for the destroyers, to draw their fire while 633 and 637 manoeuvred into position to let go their torpedoes at the freighter. It took 12 minutes to do that, and in those 12 minutes all hell broke loose. "Dunkerque was a ruddy picnic," as one bearded veteran put it. A bare second after Gould had opened fire on the leading destroyer, with his comparatively ridiculous popguns, the Nazi warships began to blast with four-inch salvos. The coastal gunners on Kelibia Point, realizing for the first time that Gould and his men were British, opened up their six-inch batteries. A moment later anti-aircraft guns, their barrels depressed to sea level, joined in—and with them artillery of every caliber. Me-109s, Focke-Wulfs and Macchis began diving in groups of twos and threes to pump cannon shells and machine-gun bullets into the three outrageous little ships.

The incredible happened, nevertheless. "Get that destroyer's bridge," yelled Gould to his gunners, over the din of bullets and shrapnel beating against the armor plate of his diminutive conning tower. And within a few minutes, one of the Nazi warships began to withdraw, seriously damaged. Dodging waterspouts that threatened every few seconds to engulf it, 639 laid a smoke screen between the second destroyer and the two other MTBs, while they got set for their deadly business. That worked, too. Less than a thousand yards from the Nazi merchantman, Butler sent his two tin fish plunging into the water. A moment later Smith's torpedoes were under way. There was a deafening explosion, and before their eyes the Nazi ship literally jumped out of the water—in bits.

"Withdraw," came a signal from 639. But Butler and Smith hesitated to comply, for 639, which had taken the brunt of the enemy's three-pronged resistance, was on fire. Gould, his entire right side sprayed with machine-gun bullets from face to knee, lay dying on the bridge. He struggled to get to his feet and his lips were moving to give orders that no one could hear. A few feet away his second in command—Russell—was dead, killed instantly by a shell burst. His first lieutenant, John Hayden, was running the ship, with a bullet in his back and his head badly shattered by gun-fire. Nearby were two gunners, killed at their posts.

The guns on Kelibia Point had found the range. Six-inch shells churned the sea into foam as Butler and Smith deliberately circled in to lay alongside their stricken flagship. Overhead, Axis fighters were massing to swoop on the Englishmen. "'Alf a mo'," roared the 639's coxswain. "There's a midshipman below wot's got it." And while the rescue ships patiently waited in the inferno around them the coxswain fought his way through smoke and flame and back again. "'Ere 'e is," he yelled triumphantly, and carried his prize aboard the 637, where he set him down. The midshipman—half of his left hand blown off and his skull and jaw badly shattered by bullets—managed a laugh through the blood. "What about a spot of morphia, chaps?" he asked.

As the last of 639's survivors climbed aboard the other two MTBs, the Axis airmen struck. One after the other, 40 of them streaked out of the sky to pay off their insolent enemies. But they were cheated again. Dodging and weaving, their decks loaded with dead and wounded, Butler and Smith made open water, on a course for Sousse. Then a squadron of American warhawks, their white-star insignia gleaming in the sun, roared in and in 15 minutes cleared the sky of Nazi and Italian planes.

"Pretty good show," said Gould, shortly before he died an hour later.

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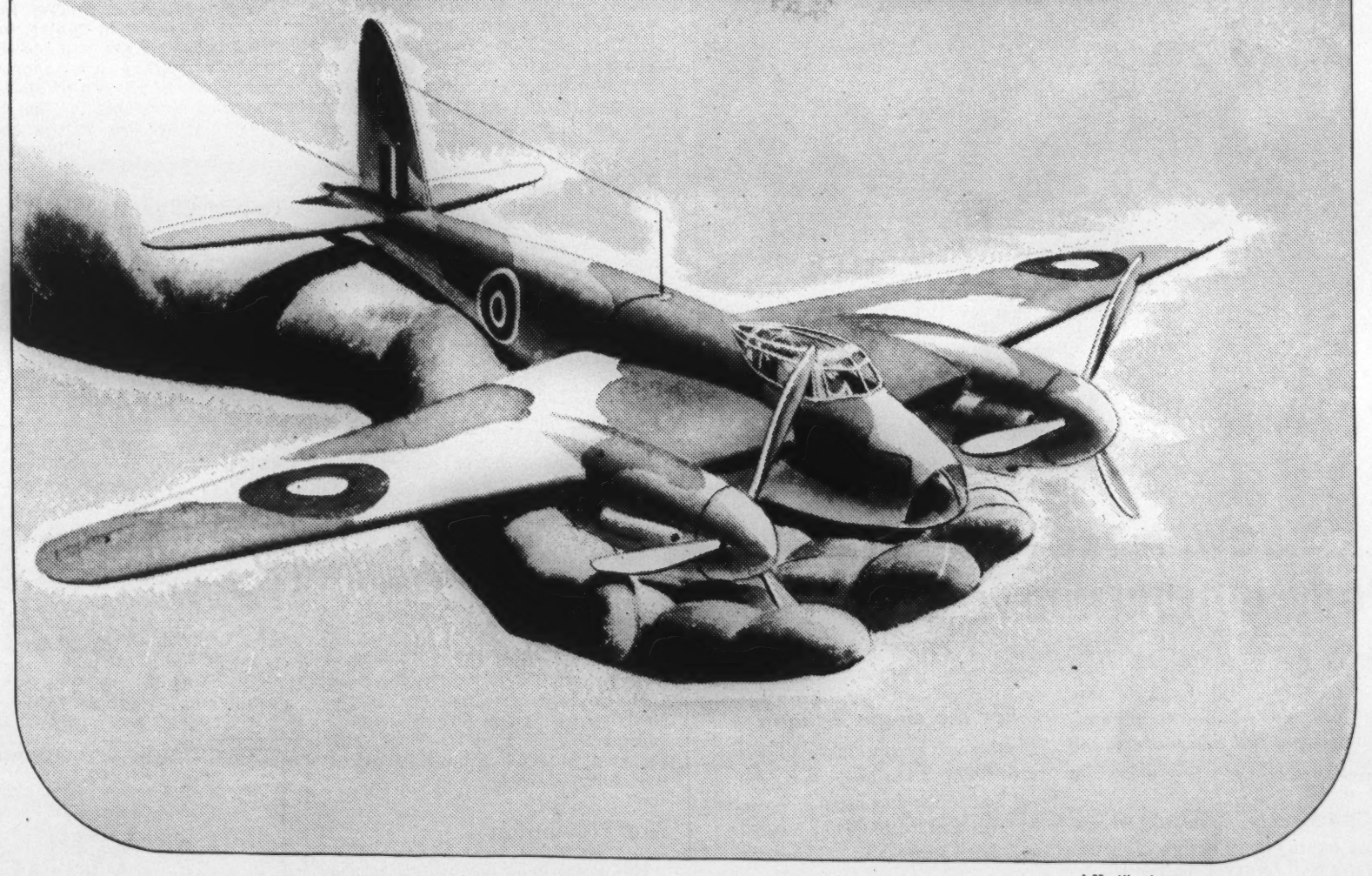

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IN WAR AND IN PEACE—A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

A Post-War Program for the North

BY CHRISTOPHER RILEY

The vast area to the north is Ontario's step-child. Until now it has been exploited without adequate nourishment. After the war there is much valuable work that can be done to preserve its forests, foster its game and fisheries and other tourist attractions, and insure its mineral wealth against wastage. The author is a well known mining geologist.

DURING these latter days of the war, there is much discussion of a general nature about post-war rehabilitation. Prior to the war, there was a good deal of talk, also vague, of the development of Canada's natural resources. The post-war period should be the time for linking these two problems and partially, at least, solving both. As the Province of Ontario is fairly representative of Canada and, as it confines the present discussion conveniently, some specific suggestions as to its possibilities should be applicable to the whole Dominion.

Ontario may be divided into two distinct parts, separated by a line drawn roughly from Midland to Ottawa. The southern area of about 24,000 square miles is rich agriculturally and industrially. The northern area is 340,000 square miles or about 15 times as large and is only partially exploited. A great part of the future of the province lies in this area and the end of the war should see a great program of development there.

The resources of Greater or Northern Ontario are in its forests, mines, water powers, fisheries, tourist trade possibilities, furs and minor agricultural areas. Of these, the forests are probably the most important, not excluding the mines, as forest can be permanent. Besides, forest products form a large and important element in the economy of any nation, and with the amazing new technical advances in their uses and manufacture are likely to become more so.

That part of Northern Ontario south of an imaginary line from Sault Ste. Marie to North Bay was once a giant forest whose dominant timber was that greatest of all general purpose trees, the white pine. During the days of unrestricted exploitation, the timber barons mined it out leaving the trash to form terrible fire hazards which, burning, destroyed as much as was cut. In 1896 one thousand million feet of red and white pine were marketed from this area. In 1937 only one hundred and fifty-four million feet were cut, or about one-seventh, and that included the lowly jack pine. The rugged loggers of the early days were fit men to cut those stately forests. When their jobs were over, many remained as settlers. Today their descendants eke out a meagre living on marginal lands which are neither farms nor forests and from Canada's equivalent of the Georgia cracker, a ghost people in a ghost forest.

The rehabilitation of this forest area and, with it, the inhabitants, is something the provincial forest engineers know how to do, given the funds and the opportunity. Re-forestation has been carried out in a small way for a number of years and the skeleton organization exists. Bringing back those forests would be constructive work of the finest kind for men returned from the destructive works of war.

Fire Prevention

The great need of the rest of Ontario's northern forests is fire protection to a greater degree than is now being given, efficient and all as that is. Something of the existing possibilities were recently outlined by a Departmental engineer before the Forestry Association. In speaking of the Sudbury district which is under his charge, he said:

"To briefly summarize the post-war Rehabilitation Program for forest fire protection in the Sudbury district, there are some fifty definite projects that could be practically and profitably undertaken. They would employ approximately 3,500 to 4,000 men during a period of two years."

To realize what a program of this kind would mean for all Ontario, we can compare the area of the Sudbury district of 12½ million acres with the 104 million acres now under organized protection or with a total of 221 million acres in all Northern Ontario. The 104 million acres could employ 25,000 to 30,000 men in protective works. Though this would be costly, in the end it would be profitable because in the past 25 years there has been an average of 82,000 acres yearly destroyed by fire.

Re-planting is not regarded as necessary in the area north of the Sault Ste. Marie-North Bay line. There are, however, large muskeg areas which, if drained, would permit of the growth of commercial trees which cannot now grow there because of excessive moisture.

Closely allied to the forest industry is the tourist trade, and herein lies the beauty of an integrated program of development of natural resources and related activities, for one often dovetails into the other. Good forests are a requisite for a good tourist country. Ontario is fortunate in being adjacent to not only the richest nation on earth but to the richest states of that nation. Its people are natural-born travellers and are good spenders. We can offer them a holiday land with more lakes per square mile than any other country on the globe with the possible exception of Finland.

Like the forests, this trade can be made to grow. The greatest means of stimulating it is by provision of an easy means of travel. This means more paved roads leading northward. Highway No. 11 goes north to Muskoka but if you take a road map of Ontario you will see that there is not another north trending road for 700 miles where Highway No. 70 leads from Fort Francis to Kenora. How much that road means to Western Ontario may be seen on any summer's day for though it is only gravel hundreds of cars pass over it weekly. The population of Kenora increases from about 8,000 in winter, to 15,000 in summer with every one of the 7,000 tourists spending good money. The inhabitants of Kenora or Sioux Lookout have no doubts on the question as to whether the money spent on Highway No. 70 was an investment or a waste of public funds.

Tourist Objectives

Some tourists come to camp, others come to travel. For these we should provide objectives to drive to. The Quints are the premier objective, of course, but other attractions can be added. One such that might be exploited is the near-ghost town of Cobalt which, next to the Yukon, was Canada's most romantic mining camp. There are many fascinating things to be seen in that place particularly if one happens to be guided by one of the imaginative old-timers still resident there.

Of all the resources of Greater Ontario, the fisheries are the least depleted. Angling licenses provide by far the greatest source of revenue to the Department of Game and Fisheries, a sum close to $400,000 per year. Both fish and game are a great source of tourist attraction and provide a source of recreation and relaxation to our own people. Every moose taken by a non-resident hunter

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It's not only in Europe, in Asia, on the seven seas—it's right here in Canada. There is an enemy within our shores whom we must fight at every turn. The axis have no greater ally than *Fire* — lurking to destroy our factories, supplies and even to deprive us of our homes. Against this enemy too, we must fight.

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brings in several hundreds of new dollars and non-resident hunting licenses contribute yearly to the treasury nearly $100,000. An enlarged program of fish and game conservation could well be undertaken.

Once Ontario had a huge yearly harvest of fine furs. That is no longer the case because the fur bearers were as ruthlessly mined out as the forests and many were destroyed by increasing forest fires. Until recent years all but a pitiable few of the beaver houses to be seen were old and deserted. Since the establishment of parks they have been increasing. Both beaver and muskrat can be quickly increased with proper measures. The recent preservation measures taken for rats in a part of Manitoba has shown that. Some of the finest of our fur bearers—fisher, marten and lynx—cannot be so easily increased and are rapidly becoming rarities. They are at present up against the hard economic law that the scarcer they become, the higher the price of their pelts and the more eagerly are they hunted.

Two measures seem essential, one, the allotment of definite areas to permanent trappers, who, being permanent, farm their lines instead of mining them, the other the appointment of resident zoologists to supervise the fur, fish and game of specific districts. An essential part of their work would be to educate the trappers in fur conservation and exploitation much as the agricultural representative aids the farmer. With this start, other measures for restocking the forests of Ontario with wild life will develop.

The mineral resources of Ontario are different from all the others in that they cannot reproduce themselves, and once mined, are forever gone. Such being the case, they should be administered with the greatest care. At present the only thing the government can do in respect of extraction is to see that it goes on in an orderly fashion and that every possible pound of recoverable ore should be taken from the ground and none that is recoverable and profitable left behind. The mineral production of Ontario in 1940 reached the astounding total of $234 million in value but at this rate of mining and of present replacement we shall have little left to mine at all by 1970 or 1980.

Finding New Mines

The only way mineral deposits can be replaced is by finding new ones. There are two ways of doing this, one by a scientific search of old, established districts by mining geologists and engineers and the other by prospecting newer fields by geologists and prospectors. There is little doubt that there are many more mines to be found but most of these are covered by soil or lakes and so their discovery will be slow and expensive work. Finding mines is no longer easy and there is probably not a single favorable prospecting district in Ontario not already visited by prospectors at some time or another.

The method of financing the search for new mines has been a burning one for the past few years, especially since the general slump of the markets, due in part to the threat of war and the actual war. Judging from the inactions of some mining companies and the outcries of the Prospector's Association against the Securities Commission, the speculating section of the general public is expected to provide the money. Obviously, this is a most erratic source of funds for a very essential activity. The amount of funds that could be raised each year will depend on a whole series of variables such as the state of the market, the amount of money available for speculation, the efficiency of the brokers and waves of confidence or pessimism. Besides, there is a weakness in this method in that it costs about as much to raise the money as the treasury of the prospecting companies or syndicates may receive. Did anyone ever hear of stock being taken down at five cents and being sold for twenty-five cents per share?

Then, too, as it becomes harder to find mines, more highly skilled men and larger amounts of money are required than are commonly available to the small public company. Both these are becoming more and more attached to the producing mines. There is no reason why the public should not be allowed to speculate, but if we are to rely entirely on so independable a source for the effective development of our mineral resources we shall run very grave risks of leaving many of them undiscovered.

Much larger amounts are required than can be raised by catch-as-catch-can methods. The most reasonable one is from the profits of those ore bodies now being mined. The mining companies have the staffs, or know how to get them or train them. Some mining companies already have excellent exploration staffs and do much work, others putter round at it and some do none at all. The matter has largely depended on the opinions or even the whims of the directors of each board.

To Promote Exploration

Given a good ore body, and there are many such in Ontario, mining is a very profitable business. Dividends from metal mining alone in Ontario run from fifty to sixty million dollars annually. As a substitute of the hit-and-miss policy of one mine explore and the other do nothing, it should not be too much to expect mining companies to spend from five to ten per cent of their profits on outside exploration. To assure this being done, this amount could be deducted from taxes. With the expenditure of four or five millions of dollars annually, many new mines should be found. There is another alternative and that is if we do not spend more money than for the past few years, there will be no mines to work when the present ones are finished.

There is little more that the provincial or dominion governments could do than they do now except to go into the prospecting business themselves which would at once put them into active competition with the mining companies. There are, however, some ore bodies in Ontario of a marginal nature which though not profitable to operate might be run at a social gain because of the fact that mining is a primary industry. If one hundred men are employed to mine a metal which is sold abroad, it is reasonable to suppose that three hundred more men are required to supply the hundred with necessary goods. If these four hundred men are worth 1200 dollars per year each, the total provincial gain is a half million of dollars yearly turnover. Such being the case, the province could afford to bonus or even operate marginal mines provided the social gain were greater than the social loss, particularly as an after-war measure.

There is no doubt that all of Northern Ontario's natural resources can be developed to a much greater degree than at present. Conservation and development will have to be increased at some time and the period right after the war should be the time to start. What can be done in Ontario can be done at least in part, elsewhere in Canada. Let us hope that some administrators have the courage and imagination to try.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Lyttleton Says We've Been Too Rigid

BY P. O'D.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Britain's Minister of Production, is not a politician—and none the worse for that. Neither is he an economist in the formal and academic sense—and probably none the worse for that, either. Instead he is a business man, alert, forceful, and with a remarkable ability to get big jobs smoothly and swiftly done. That is why he has moved up in so short a time from a minor post in the Supply Department to the control of the Ministry of Production and a seat in the War Cabinet.

One of the refreshing things about this large, vigorous, and rather formidable man—he looks like a retired heavyweight champion—is his outspoken contempt for catchwords and theories, unless they can be shown to have a solid basis in fact. He is the complete pragmatist. His one test of any system is whether or not it works. But he is not satisfied merely with facts.

Not long ago he even proclaimed himself a "wishful thinker". What the world needs, he said, was not less but more "wishful thinking", the sort of thinking that sees visions, and then sets about realizing them—or having at least a mighty good shot at it. Not that he would have us ignore the facts of the position, but that he would have us look beyond them as well, and wish hard enough to remould them nearer to the heart's desire.

A short time ago, in an address to the Industrial Welfare Conference, he declared roundly that one of the chief faults of our peace-time economic system was that it was too orthodox, too rigid, too concerned with balancing accounts instead of looking to the economic realities which lie behind them. In times of slump this makes people too anxious, too inclined to restrict credit, too reluctant to trust to the recuperative powers of the nation. So at least thinks Mr. Lyttleton.

Orthodox economists will probably have an answer to this—several answers, perhaps—but even the most rigidly academic among them will surely agree with Mr. Lyttleton's further profession of faith that the whole economic future of this country hangs on its ability to keep its population fully employed, and that whatever contributes to this is good, and whatever militates against it is bad.

He reminded his hearers that the full employment of 230,000 people means a difference in the national income under present conditions of about £100,000,000 a year. The great thing therefore is to get everyone possible at work, and to keep them working—really working.

Mr. Churchill, F.R.C.S.

One of Mr. Churchill's recent honors—he has received so many by now that he must nearly require a card-index system to keep track of them—is that he has been made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. This may seem a little odd, in spite of the large-scale surgical operations that he is at present directing on the war-lords of Germany, cutting the black heart out of them, so to speak. But there are distinguished precedents for this particular honor.

Lord Salisbury was the first Prime Minister to be made an F.R.C.S. He received it at the same time as King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Since then it has become customary for the Heir to the Throne to accept it. Lord Rosebery was another Prime Minister to become a member of the College. And now Mr. Churchill. In honoring him the surgeons of the country honor themselves.

The Royal College of Surgeons is not an ancient institution, as such things go in this country. It was founded in 1800, with the object of raising the general standards in the teaching and practice of hospital surgery. Not until 1843 was the degree of F.R.C.S. established, just 100 years ago, but in that time its diploma has become one of the most treasured distinctions of the medical profession—treasured especially because of the notorious severity of the examinations that must be passed. For this and other reasons it is probably one that Mr. Churchill will value very highly.

Delving Into Grass

Grass to most of us is just grass, green stuff that grows here, there, and everywhere—except possibly where you are particularly anxious that it should grow. In some places it grows thick, in others thin. Sometimes it is tall and lush, sometimes short and scraggy, but whatever the character or color it remains merely grass, almost the commonest thing in nature. And so most of us pay little heed to it as a rule, beyond shoving a lawn-mower over it occasionally, or sprinkling it with the hose on warm summer evenings—speaking as one Canadian to another.

This, however, is a country where grass is taken seriously. Even the golfers have a research station—or had before the war—where all sorts of experiments were made with new grasses and old, and from which experts were prepared to go forth at any time to help relieve the worries of green-committees. Incidentally some of the discoveries they made have since been turned to far more serious purposes. You can do a lot with grass besides putt over it.

The most famous grass-research station in these islands is one near Aberystwyth in Wales, which has recently been receiving a good deal of notice for the wonderful work it has been doing in improving the quality of Welsh pasturage. Bleak mountain pastures, incapable of supporting more than one sheep to about three acres, are now feeding three sheep to one acre.

The great thing about grass as a crop is that it doesn't take fertility out of the soil, but puts it into it. That is one explanation of the amazing grain and root crops that are now being harvested off former grazing lands.

Red Noses for Xmas?

Just at the moment—perhaps only for the moment—there is a modified joy in clubland. The Ministry of Food has approved the importation of 500 tons of port and 500 tons of sherry, as soon as shipping space can be found for it. The idea may be to jolly the Portuguese and Spanish authorities along by throwing some business their way. It may also be an effort to keep the prices of these convivial commodities from soaring to astronomical heights, as they have shown a tendency to do.

But 1,000 tons of wine won't go very far—not in this land of port and sherry drinkers. It will be rather like sprinkling the Sahara with a watering-can. Still the effort is a worthy one, and shows a nice spirit on the part of the Food Ministry, however few may be the cooling drops that reach the parched old gentlemen in the leather chairs. They have been growing steadily paler this past year or so. Good for them perhaps, but there's nothing like a really red nose to make everything else seem rosy.

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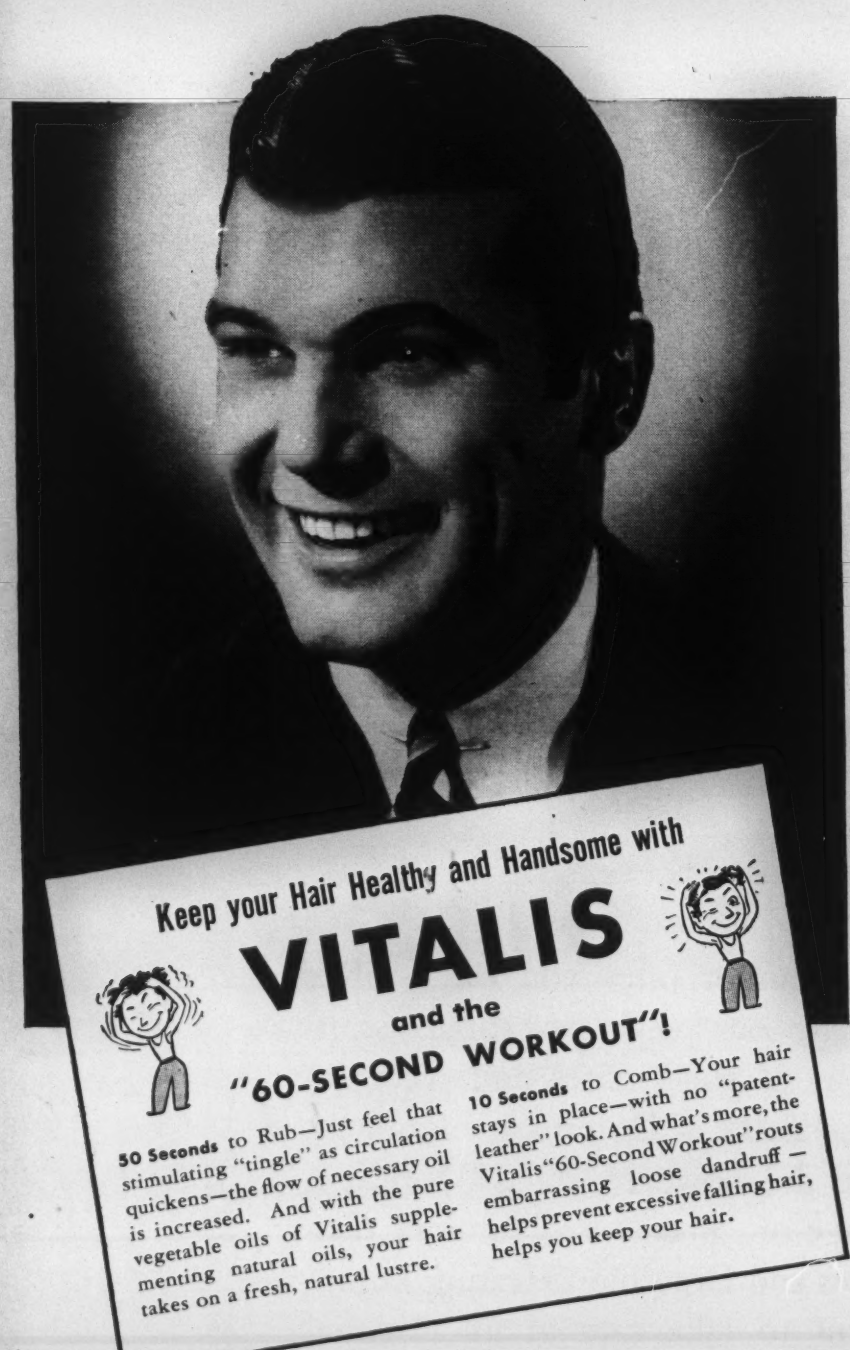

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A Fine Accomplishment

A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN, a novel, by Betty Smith. (Musson, $3.00.)

IN A tenement in Williamsburg, which is a section of Brooklyn; a run-down section housing the poor, the very poor and the desperately poor, lived Francie Nolan who belonged to the last-named class. Francie's father, an ex-dancer and singer, was a waiter, who worked sometimes as often as twice a week, and got drunk almost as a daily duty. But he was a tender, artistic, sentimental drunk who loved his family and regretted that they hadn't enough to eat.

Francie's mother had been one of "the Rommely girls", born of Austrian parents, the father a senseless and cruel cynic, the mother a saint. Their daughter Katie had been married at seventeen, and now at thirty maintained the family by scrubbing the tenement house, and so lived rent-free. The children, Francie and Neely (short for Cornelius) helped-out by hunting and selling junk.

Francie had a mounting imagination and a passion for beauty. She was sentimental and hard, brave and cowardly, loving and hostile. Living in a tough neighborhood she was tender, yet, like Young Bailey, as apostrophized by Mrs. Gamp, "all the wickedness of the world was print to her."

Yet it rolled past her and even over her, without blotting out or staining her spirit or abating in any degree her love of truth and beauty. She was like the Tree of Heaven, the common name of a tough and hard-boiled tree that could grow into beauty without the slightest aid, almost without soil, for sometimes, even, it was rooted in cement.

Here, roughly set up, is the stretched and sized canvas on which Betty Smith paints her picture. And it's a good one, revealing skill of the highest, in color, in composition, in suppressed background, in "steering" lines to the central figure. It stirs up your pity and your laughter. It's vivid and strong and tender. If there is more practical biology than was counted proper by the last generation, but one, of readers and critics, it is handled with uncommon deftness.

One of the ablest of performances in the field of contemporary fiction.

Judgment is Suspended

BY STEWART C. EASTON

SPEAR-HEAD, by John Brophy. (Collins, $2.75.)

JOHN BROPHY has been writing good novels for nearly 20 years. They have always been distinguished by a very special sensitiveness to the inward problems of normal men and women even though so many of them have been built around abnormal characters, and he was clearly interested in abnormal psychology. It has always been my impression that if he could once dispose of this phase for all time he could become a really first class novelist. He has a beautiful command of English prose and a technical mastery of his medium. I was never quite sure whether he would be successful as well.

Now it is clear that he will certainly achieve worldly success. Did he not recently write "The Immortal Sergeant", now immortalized all over again in celluloid? But "Spear-Head" is obvious to the point of absurdity, and the story hinges on a couple of coincidences for which he does not even trouble to make apology. And yet—this story of a group of commandos, one of whom falls in love (oh yes, really!) with his captain's sister—is as finely written and sensitive as ever. The characters are beautifully drawn, the youths and the girl equally, and the battle scenes are vivid. Particularly interesting, especially to members of the armed forces still waiting to go overseas, and relatives of those already over, will be the general picture of life in the army in England, and the training of the commandos, which is authentic and alive.

So, for the present, judgment is suspended on Mr. Brophy and his future. His present work is valuable in that it publicizes the army and gives the public a vivid picture of its activity. From later reflection in peacetime may spring the novels that will be fully worthy of his gifts, experience, and sympathy.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

WE HAVE been waiting for a decent murder mystery in order to resume these notes, and we have to report that we have found one. It is *Murderer's Choice* by Anna Mary Wells (Ryerson, $2.50). The writer begins by asking the reader to accept a startling proposition, which is that a rich man so hated his cousin that he planned to commit suicide in circumstances which would make it appear that he had been murdered, and that the cousin was the murderer. The plot is worked out very smoothly, and the mystery is solved by the most agreeable female private detective we have yet encountered. There is a pleasant absence of wise-cracking and tough talk. The people are actual characters. This is Miss Wells's second detective story. We advise readers to be on the lookout for her third.

Murder for Two by George Harmon Coxe (Ryerson, $2.50) is much above the average. It belongs to the tough school in which there is a good deal of hard drinking and fisticuffing. The denouement will surprise most readers.

Evidence of Things Seen by Elizabeth Daly (Oxford, $2.35) is mystifying enough, and makes no assault upon our credulity. It is deftly and pleasantly written, and falls into a category about half way between Miss Wells and Mr. Coxe. . . In the past fortnight we have made two unsuccessful attempts to read *Tied For Murder* by Cortland Fitzsimmons.

On the Women of England

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, by Martha Culkin Banning. (Musson, $2.75.)

PLENTY of writers have gone from America to England to see what makes the English tick. Not many of them have been so fruitful of accomplishment as the author of "Salud" and of a dozen other books shining with wit. Her prime interest for many years has been in modern feminism; in "h'isting women out of ruts." Surely a month in England must have been a time of visions come true.

Her experiences included visits to the headquarters of all the Women's Service groups, to a score of factories, to hostels, to nurseries; to all places where girls were serving, besides engagements with literary and political personages, for as she says, all the introductions she brought with her hatched out like so many eggs. She met people of all sorts, from a taxi-driver "fluent with autobiography" to Constance Spry, florist of London and New York.

She is eloquent about Noel Streatfeild, Storm Jameson and Louise Farnum, while not being able to get out of her mind "the waste women in audiences in the United States." For everybody, without exception, in England had learned to work and like it.

The book is intimate, as letters to a daughter should be, earnest and altogether fine in spirit and in performance.

Incorrigible

SLADE, a novel, by Warwick Deeping. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

PROBABLY nothing can be done about Mr. Deeping. While he lives he probably will go on painting in black-and-white, creating incredible saints with no taint of villainy and blackhearted villains with no humanity in them. And he will do this placidly, knowing that people like fairy stories, however false, and that his royalties will continue to pile up, to his comfort and to the satisfaction of the administrators of the Income Tax.

This last tale makes the pleasant assumption that a woman whose husband had served a prison term for trying to provide for her extravagances, not only by hook but by crook, engaged him as a lower servant and "boots" in her private hotel, and bullied him into sainthood. Such calm and persistent diabolism lasting for many years is not to be believed, and the story as a whole, despite the author's smooth command of the English language, is under par.

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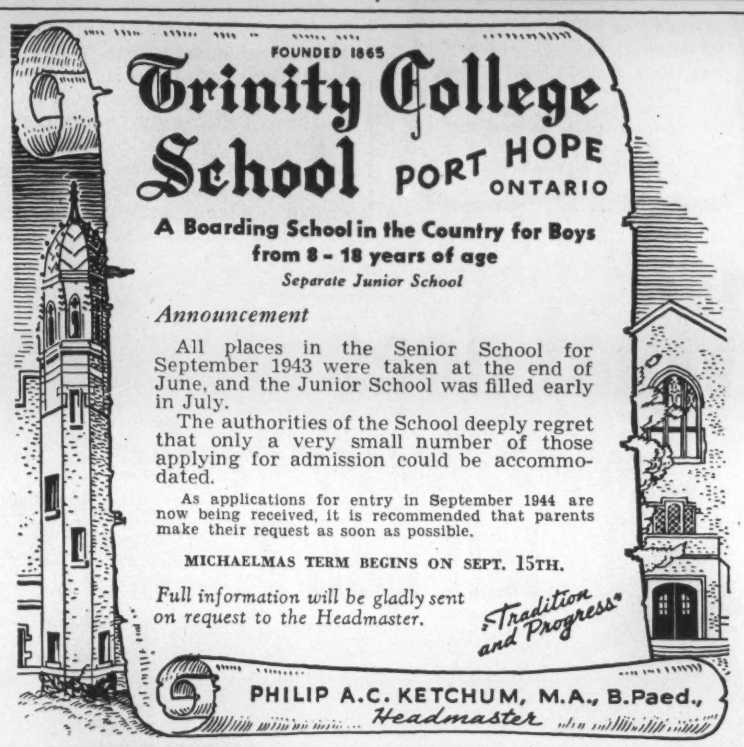

Announcement

All places in the Senior School for September 1943 were taken at the end of June, and the Junior School was filled early in July.

The authorities of the School deeply regret that only a very small number of those applying for admission could be accommodated.

As applications for entry in September 1944 are now being received, it is recommended that parents make their request as soon as possible.

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In 1934 the sixth revision of the Bank Act was made. Fifty members of the House of Commons made up the committee, which examined witnesses—among them bank officers, government officials and reformers — and studied exhibits filed by various individuals and organizations. Findings were submitted to the House, and later that year the Bank Act was revised in many important particulars.

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SEVENTEEN years of age last April, Princess Elizabeth has reached the age where there is much quiet speculation about whom she will marry. The press names off long lists of eligibles but reaches only two fairly certain conclusions—that there is nothing definite under way right now, and that Princess Elizabeth herself will make the decision when the time does come.

Modern times may have lessened to some extent the responsibilities of kings and queens, but it has at the same time brought them within reach of chances of happiness at least equal to those enjoyed by commoners.

For centuries the right to the pursuit of happiness was not among the prerogatives of those who wore a crown. Kings and queens, princes and princesses were moved about like their chess prototypes in the game of grand diplomacy. When strategy demanded that X country be tied to Y country in an alliance it was simpler to arrange the marriage of the Princess of X to the Prince of Y, than to do it through the more modern but less direct methods of treaties and trade alliances.

Last member of this outmoded school of diplomacy was Queen Marie of Rumania. With good reason she was called the Mother-in-Law of the Balkans for she married her children into every royal house in those restless countries. With all due respect to her ability as a matchmaker, her efforts cannot be said to have resulted in happiness to any of her children or in any lasting political benefit.

Yes, they do these things better now. Princess Elizabeth's marriage while no doubt suitable will not be one of cold calculation.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Modern Marriage Arrangements

BY BERNICE COFFEY

This and That

Modern improvements in old traditions—the champagne bottles used in ship launchings always break with a satisfactory crash now for special bottles of a rather brittle glass are being made for the purpose. The fizzy contents remain unchanged, so we are assured. . . Uncle Sam has been asking his Marines to speak up about what they would like to find in their Christmas packages. Here, in order, are their preferences which in all likelihood closely parallel those of Canadians overseas: Watches, pen and pencil sets, toilet kits or sets, hunting knives, pocket-size books, candy or cakes in metal containers, radios, bill-folds, wallets, cigarette lighters, stationery, sun glasses, house and bath slippers, photographs, identification bracelets, rings, pipes, sewing kits, playing cards, money belts, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco in large containers, and handkerchiefs. . . Molyneux always has a deft touch for the black dress. This season instead of the more banal pink or blue accent to lighten black, he uses a light clear orange described as "something between flame and orange ice." Copy-cats please copy.

Union Now

Unique in the history of women's organizational work in Toronto, and perhaps in other Canadian cities, too, is an exhibition to be held this month. Organized by the Women's Voluntary Services, Toronto Centre, it will mark the first time every important organization in the community is assembled under one roof and engaged in a common enterprise.

The United Welfare Fund, comprising 78 participating agencies, the Red Cross, the Citizens Committee, with 26 sub-committees, and the I.O.D.E. will be the major exhibitors. It is expected a special day during the exhibition will be assigned to each. The exhibition will coincide, both in point of time and general aims, with National Volunteer Week, sponsored by the Department of National War Services.

Exhibits will present a composite picture of the numerous and invaluable services rendered by women volunteer workers—not only of those who have been so engaged since the outbreak of war—but of the hundreds who have been working in various phases of social service over a much longer period. It is also hoped that it will stimulate interest among women at present not engaged in some form of volunteer activity. With an ever-increasing volume of work and depletion due to various causes of volunteer woman-power, the urgent need for more volunteer workers is the common experience of voluntary organizations.

One of the unusual features will be a nursery school in actual operation. Set up with full equipment, it will be manned by staffs of the various Toronto nursery schools in turn, and the children will be those regularly in their care.

Financed and produced by the T. Eaton Company, the exhibition will be held at the company's main Toronto store, September 11-18.

Reminiscent of the early 1900's is this pale blue felt double pillbox, covered with soft pheasant feathers. Two wings add height at the back, and the hat is swathed in a brown cage veil. A Walter Florell design.

Gondola shaped, this hat in "poison yellow" felt, is held on by a tongue in back, and trimmed with black wool pompons and black silk veiling. It was designed by John-Frederics.

What does your inner voice tell you?

DON'T YOU often hear a small voice whispering, "You should be doing something *more important* than this! This is your war, too! Why aren't you in uniform?"

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Summer Hostess -- On Approval

BY FLORENCE F. McQUAY

"NO THANK you. No sailor will lose his life because of me." The Guest lifted the glass of water by her plate, and sipped slowly.

The Summer Hostess guiltily poured herself a cup of tea, and put in only one lump of sugar. She stirred it unostentatiously.

"Er . . . I hadn't thought of that . . . er . . . when the Government allowed us a ration, I thought it was quite all right." She gulped down a hot mouthful. "You don't take any sugar, or tea, or coffee?" she queried with awe.

"None."

"But marmalade and jam," the Summer Hostess said hesitatingly, thinking of tomorrow's breakfast, and the black-currant roly-poly she had planned for dessert.

"That is different," the Guest's tone was lofty, "that sugar has already been used."

"Oh, I see." The Summer Hostess looked relieved, but felt confused, and unthinkingly poured herself another cup, and popped in three lumps.

"It's a lovely sunset," she nodded toward the little bay, reflecting the opalescent tints of the evening sky.

"Yes," the Guest regarded it analytically. "It looks like bad weather tomorrow, and if only one could push that island away."

"Oh!" The Summer Hostess looked at the intrusive little island and murmured "I hadn't thought of that."

"It breaks the view." The Guest's voice was judicial.

The Summer Hostess continued to gaze. The tints deepened to amethyst and coral, with rifts of gold, and broke into a thousand fragments in the rippling water. Dusk fell. Lights appeared on the island and blinked knowingly. The Summer Hostess smiled back.

Banshees

Gulls shrilled overhead, and from the marsh came the call of a loon. The wind rose. The Guest eyed the swaying branches disapprovingly. "You have a great deal of wind?"

"The Indians call it 'The Lake of Many Winds'" the Summer Hostess hastened to explain. The soughing became a banshee wail. She rose and closed the French windows. The wind moaned down the chimney, and ashes blew from the fire-place. The Guest brushed a few flecks from her skirt. The Summer Hostess looked embarrassed. The wind paid no attention.

"There are some quite pretty walks," the Summer Hostess said as they started out on the beaten path, beaten, but not enough to flatten the surface of slippery gravel; she watched apprehensively, as small unsympathetic stones slid from under the high-heels of her guest. For the moment however, the Guest's mind was elsewhere. She slapped frantically at the midges that filled the air.

"They aren't usually so bad; I can't understand it," the Summer Hostess said.

The Guest's reply was diverted by a very active pebble. She teetered precariously. Tragedy was averted by an overhanging branch, that brushed off her net, as she clutched wildly at it.

"Maybe we'd better go back," suggested the Summer Hostess. The midges continued to flutter, the stones to roll, as her companion hobbled homeward by her side.

Whistle Accompaniment

In the distance a train whistled. "They are quite close, are they not?" demanded the Guest.

"The Summer Hostess, recalling the shunting that occasionally rocked her bed like a small earthquake, admitted the trains were both close and numerous. "Not so bad in the Spring," she added encouragingly. The Summer Hostess rather liked trains, herself, they stirred memories of travel and adventure.

"Wadding in the ears helps a lot," she said after a moment's silence.

In the bright morning sunshine the Guest sat in the garden, flapping a newspaper about her violently. "Your mosquitoes are very bad." She looked accusingly at the Summer Hostess.

"It was such a wet Spring and the —the war and all," the Summer Hostess apologized vaguely. "You see, with the verandah screened and all the windows, they didn't seem to matter."

"One needs the sun," the Guest was quite firm, she missed a mosquito, "screens exclude the air."

The Guest beamed, as she turned to follow her bags to the taxi, "It has been such a delightful week-end. You have a charming spot."

The Summer Hostess smiled wanly. Her lips moved but her words were lost in the prolonged whistle of a passing train.

An upward flare and downward side swoop doubles the profile flattery of this cinnamon brown felt hat by Hattie Carnegie. A feeling of balance is sustained by a large gold crescent moon clip above the brow.

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DRESSING TABLE

Look Natural, Please

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WE'LL wager that there's scarcely a man among the thousands of Canadians overseas who hasn't a picture of the girl he left behind when he sailed away. Letters and photographs are the ties that bind over long distances and months of being apart. Snapshots are always welcome, but a camera study done by an experienced photographer is even better to remember you by. Here are some things to remember when you have made your appointment to have that all-important photograph taken.

Remember when you smile before a camera that you have eyes as well as a mouth. The smile of the mouth is hardly more than a complement to the smile of the eyes. If you can't hold an animated smile just for the smile's sake, think of something close to your heart that pleases you. Think of the man for whom the photograph is being taken. Your thoughts affect your expression, you know.

Beyond all else, insist on a simple, natural picture.

Bear in mind that even though a pose may feel stiff and ungraceful after you have held it for a few seconds, it still looks charming to the camera's eye. If a third person is present, chances are you'll feel much more self-conscious than you would with just cameras to the right of you and cameras to the left of you. If you go to a studio happily expecting to look your best in a photograph, the odds will be with you. Many women defeat themselves at the start because they've convinced themselves they never take a good picture.

Think of your photograph as something you or anyone else will not just want to look at today and tomorrow, but a picture you can turn to years from now and dream, "I used to look like that." So, if you are going to have your picture taken, wear something that you are sure is becoming to you, whether or not it's the very newest, smartest dress you own.

Wear your hair as you always do, don't go to a hairdresser and ask her to fix you up with a new hair-do that will make you as striking and glamorous and high fashion as possible. It may be a wonderful hair-do, but again you may get bored with it in a short time and besides none of your friends will recognize that charming stranger as a picture of you. And it's really you that both the man overseas and you want to find in the photograph.

A Dress or Two

Take meticulous care of your hair in the dressing room, for your hair is one thing you will notice most when the finished photograph comes before you. Most photographers prefer that you have it done a few days before you are photographed so that it will look natural and not too set. You know when your own hair looks its best.

It's a good idea to take a couple of dresses with you. If you can, let the photographer see your selection before the day you are having your picture taken.

Usually the photographer will have his own ideas about how much and what kind of make-up you should use. That will depend upon the emulsion of his films. You can if you want to go to a salon and be made up before hand for your picture. A panchromatic make-up gives a good skin texture with any kind of film. But if you do that, be sure that your attendant really knows her job in camera make-up. If you make yourself up, the least powder that shows the better. Rouge is good only when it is advantageously placed. Unless you know the tricks of the trade, perhaps it's best to do without it.

The camera tends to fade out the eyes. If you pencil a line across the edge of both lids with an eyebrow pencil and use mascara on your lashes, your eyes will look more lustrous. Eye shadow is apt to sink them too deeply. A little vaseline on the lids makes them more brilliant.

But more important than all the artistry of make-up application is your attitude toward the whole idea of having your picture taken. If you're happy, your expression will show in your face. If you're ill at ease, you won't be able to hide it entirely from the camera. But the charm and understanding of most of the better photographers is such that there is little chance that your diffidence will last more than a few minutes. In the midst of your fun, click will go the camera . . . and your picture will be lovely . . . a perfect replica of the girl who waits for the man who receives it.

A room with two of everything so that the two girls for whom it is designed may have complete furnishings when each has a bedroom of her own. Twin mahogany beds of 18th century design are set against a false window with valance of flowered chintz—which is used again as a border on rose-pink bed spread. From "House of Ideas," Robt. Simpson Co.

Barbara Golding, popular society girl, helps out in the printing department of Vancouver's largest shipyard, when not pursuing her university studies in Social Service. Fair of skin, Barbara encourages fresh beauty in her complexion—takes a daily Woodbury Facial Cocktail. She says: "I prefer Woodbury Facial Soap for its soothing, smoothing effect on my skin."

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3. In shipyard drafting room, Barbara sells war stamps . . . attracts buyers by her beauty. Her favorite skin soap, Woodbury, has the *added* mildness of a costly mellowing ingredient.

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Sculptured perfection is this scarf pillbox of valiant green felt. Black jersey scarf to cover hair and tie beneath chin is draped from behind roll brim that frames the face. Curved ear pieces make the hat still more secure. The tiny cuff crown tilts over forehead. By Helene Garnell.

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They Guard Britain's Historic and Scenic Beauty

BY ARTHUR NETTLETON

PROMINENT in the post-war plans for a Better Britain are schemes to provide wider opportunities for outdoor recreation, and in this direction the properties of the National Trust may play a big role. For this body, established nearly 50 years ago, now owns or otherwise controls nearly 120,000 acres of beautiful Britain, with numerous and widely varied historic relics.

A list of the counties of England and Wales, consisting of only those that contain National Trust properties, would include all but a bare half-dozen such divisions. In the Lake District the Trust has several dozen properties, totalling approximately 30,000 acres; 10,000 acres of Exmoor also appear in the list. If all the National Trust possessions were huddled together, indeed, the whole of Rutlandshire would be too small to contain them.

Preserving Countryside

Besides actually owning tracts of countryside, stretches of woodland, and historic buildings, this organization protects many others with restrictive covenants, which enable undesirable developments to be prevented. Its structural properties include stately mansions, mediæval castles, notable smaller houses, "follies", guild-halls, and a score of other types of building, essential features of our heritage.

Yet 50 years ago there was no National Trust. The body was established in 1895 by three interested people—Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter, and Canon Rawnsley, of Crossthwaite in the Lake District. Miss Octavia Hill had already earned renown as a leader in the movement for bettering the lot of the working classes; Sir Robert Hunter was a lawyer interested in the legal aspects of preserving Britain's countryside. To this trio must be accorded the praise for founding the great scheme which operates today, and which (despite a common but erroneous belief) is still a charity and receives no direct financial support from the Exchequer.

The Trust's first property, four-and-a-half acres of beautiful cliff land overlooking Cardigan Bay, was a gift. The second acquisition, the pre-Reformation Clergy House, at Alfriston, Sussex, was obtained for £10. Today the Trust properties are still gifts, or are bought with money raised by special effort. No less than £75,000 was spent in acquiring 2,500 acres of Ashbridge territory, but for that sum the Trust has been able to preserve some of the most beautiful stretches of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

Mountains and Coast

The Scawfell group of mountains are within the Trust possessions, and they include the highest point in England—the summit of Scawfell, 3,210-ft. high. This point, with 2,850 acres above the 1,500-ft. contour, was presented by the Rock and Fell Climbing Club in 1923 as a memorial to members who laid down their lives on active service in 1914-18.

Notable groups of National Trust properties are in Surrey and Sussex, where they provide a playground for Londoners. Box Hill, the well-known Surrey viewpoint, was presented in 1914; and since that time the Trust has taken over various other stretches of countryside in the immediate neighborhood.

It is Trust policy not only to preserve vantage-points, but also to ensure that the views obtained from them shall not suffer from ill-advised development. Stretches of surrounding country are therefore added as opportunities arise. Stretches of the coasts of England and Wales are bought or protected by covenants, so that these beauty spots shall not be marred by irresponsible building.

Among coastal stretches thus preserved are Coneysburrow Cove and Rosemullion Head, both in Cornwall, and Saltwick Nab, near Whitby, Yorkshire.

A survey of the Trust's historic buildings is a cross-section of Britain's story from mediæval times. In 1926 Lord Curzon left to the Trust the fine old fortress, Bodiam Castle, Sussex. This 14th century stronghold, still surrounded by a water-filled moat, and possessing its ancient drawbridge, is regarded as one of the best remaining examples of a moated castle of the Middle Ages.

At Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, the Trust owns the 15th century King's Head Inn; at Appledore, Kent, it possesses 3½ miles of the famous Royal Military Canal, constructed for defence against Napoleon; and the ruins of Hayles Abbey, Gloucestershire, are a further item.

Perhaps the most historic spot of all, among the many associated with British history, and now included among the National Trust properties, is Runnymede. Practically the whole of this historic tract of Britain, so closely associated with the liberty of the British subject, is now preserved for posterity. Tomorrow's generations will still be able to see the spot where King John was forced to add his seal to Magna Charta and thus establish the Englishman's right to individual liberty.

A feature of Trust expansion during recent years has been an increasing number of stately homes and big estates which have been taken over. In several instances the donors reserve a life-interest, but the properties will eventually become national possessions.

Since the outbreak of war two very notable additions in this class have been made. They are Wallington, Northumberland, and Cliveden, overlooking the Thames Valley. In both instances, the gift includes not only the mansion but also the surrounding woodlands and grounds.

Lord Astor's Residence

The Wallington acquisition has been presented by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and it includes nearly all the furnishings of this elegant house, many valuable pictures and a number of farms. The mansion was begun in 1688, and it has a beautiful courtyard built in 1737. There is a wonderful central hall, decorated in the 19th century, but much of the interior of the house has 18th century decorations. The whole estate covers 13,000 acres.

Cliveden, estate and residence of Lord Astor, which has come under Trust guardianship more recently still, is an historic addition. Here, at a masque presented in the gardens in 1740, England's national sea-song, "Rule Britannia", was first heard in public.

The present mansion, an Italian-style building on a 400-ft. terrace, was built in 1850-51 for the Duke of Sutherland. It replaced a mansion built in the time of Charles the Second. Not only have successive owners extended the existing residence and added to its treasures; they have also enhanced the surroundings. Before Cliveden arose, the neighborhood was barren; today it is one of the finest stretches of woodland in the Thames Valley. Cliveden is known to many Canadians by reason of the existence, in this war as in the last, of a large Canadian hospital in the grounds.

Bowes-Lyon Gift

There is a link with our Royal Family in the war-time gift of an enchanting woodland property, 185 acres near the junction of the Allen and the Tyne, Northumberland. The Trust has come into posession of this area of woods, crags, and river as a result of the generosity of the Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon, who is of course closely related to the Queen.

Another striking possession acquired comparatively recently is the Blickling estate, 4,500 acres of Norfolk, together with Blickling Hall itself. The house was designed about 1620, but occupies the site of an earlier moated manor owned by the Boleyn family. There are also beautiful and extensive gardens, which owe their attractiveness largely to the late Lord Lothian, who bequeathed the whole estate to the National Trust.

During the last three years the Trust has acquired new properties, or extended existing ones, in counties as far apart as Cumberland and Devon, Northumberland, and Sussex. In Dorset, a 19th century "folly" known officially as Grange Arch has been presented by a local benefactor. In Eskdale, Cumberland, nearly 200 acres, with a farm, have been bought.

The year 1940-41 created a record in the number of properties taken over. In the year ended June, 1942, that newly-made record was smashed! The gift of the Wallington estate increased at one bound the total Trust acreage to a figure double that of the whole of the Trust properties in 1924!

This highly important organization, though it has yet to celebrate its 50th anniversary, is likely to be well in the forefront of post-war schemes. The Trust authorities have already begun detailed investigations into the question of National Parks and Nature Reserves. As already stated, the National Trust has extensive interests in the Lake District, one of the areas suggested as a National Park. In the Peak District (another region suggested) the Trust owns more than 2,500 acres, and protects a further 2,600 acres.

It is a gratifying sign that in the turmoil of the last four years the preservation of Britain's beauty spots and historic treasures has not been overlooked, and that such properties will be increasingly available in planning **the peace.**

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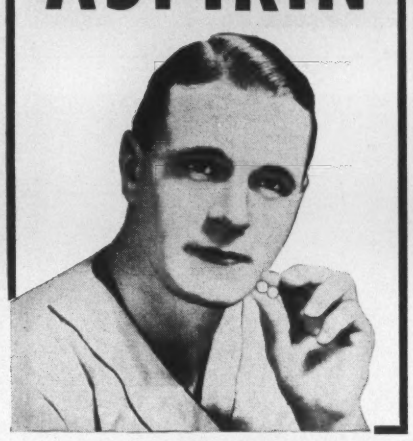

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Carroll Glenn's Violin Playing

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the most interesting musical developments of the present century has been the vast increase in really accomplished technicians. If it were a stimulus to composers to have available a plenitude of talent to interpret their works, this would surely be a shining epoch in a creative sense. Unfortunately that does not seem to be the case; but it adds to the joy of music-lovers that musical performance, especially in the field of the violin, is much finer in quality and more widely diffused than it used to be; that every season or so in America,—some young genius appears who can play the works of the great masters of the 19th century with startling ease and understanding. So far as Toronto is concerned it would be no exaggeration to say that it has as many really accomplished violinists today, as there were in New York in the year 1900. Moreover the vast majority of them, (here as in other cities) are native to North America, whereas forty years ago the vast majority, even of the run-of-mine variety were importations.

Yet despite the vast increase in capable violinists, (which, by the way, has made possible the phenomenal increase in symphony orchestras,) it is not often that a genius like the young American artiste, Carroll Glenn appears on the scene. Listening to her at the Promenade Symphony concert last week, I could not help thinking of how surprised immortals like Henri Vieuxtemps and Henri Wieniawski, both of whom died more than 60 years ago, would be, to hear a slender girl playing works they had composed to exploit their own prodigious talents, with enthralling spontaneity, authority and beauty of tone. Women violinists of a high order of talent were so rare in their day, that neither could have heard more than one or two; Norman-Neruda (Lady Halle) the first great violinist of her sex, probably: but not the other great woman violinist of the 19th century, Maud Powell, whose triumphs began shortly after they were dead. They would certainly be surprised also to see so many feminine orchestral players, a species almost unknown in their day.

The thrill a sensitive listener gets, from hearing such playing as Miss Glenn's would be potent even if the artist were old and grim, but it becomes more so when attended by an aura of radiant youth. The musical virtues which give the violin (when properly played) its exalted place in the instrumental choir; its tender, sensitive tone; its wonderful compass; its capacity for infinite variety in expression; its easy flow of song, are all beautifully exemplified in her art.

I was glad she revived Vieuxtemps' Concerto, No. 4 in D minor. Robert Schumann said of him as a violinist "When we listen to Henri we can close our eyes with confidence. His playing is at once sweet and bright, like a flower. His execution is perfect, masterly throughout." I think Miss Glenn almost earned a similar tribute. If there were any slips, they escaped my ears. Authorities admit that as a composer of music for his own instrument Vieuxtemps was magnificent. He knew how to write music that enabled the instrument to speak in its own most characteristic language. Commentators append (as in the case of all virtuosi who composed works for their own performance) that his music occasionally became merely showy. But when I hear an artist of unique powers, I like him to be showy within reason. Appealing as was Miss Glenn in the lyrical music of the Concerto, she was equally so in the "Scherzo-Tarantelle" of Wieniawski, against whose music a similar reproach is always trotted out. Her staccato playing was as brilliantly accented as it was free and elegant. Nothing she did was lovelier than her pure legato rendering of the Melodie from Gluck's "Orfeo"; and her handling of vari-colored rhythms in a Dance from Manuel de Falla's "Vida Breva," had a subtlety one usually looks for only in interpreters of much greater maturity. In most of the works above named the violinist had support at the Pianoforte of Gwendolyn Williams whose exquisite musicianship was constantly in evidence.

As usual, Victor Kolar of Detroit, conducting his fourth and last Proms concert for the present season, provided an unhackneyed program, not the less interesting because its principal offering was composed by himself. In 1910, as a young man of 22, a few years after coming to America as a graduate of the Prague Conservatory, he composed a Symphonic Suite, "Americana" adjudged the finest orchestral work composed in that year and introduced by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. It was a sequence of tone poems sharpened with American folk - themes obviously composed under the influence of Dvorak but marked by definite individuality, and melodic inspiration. If the two excerpts, "North" and "South," played last week, have stood unaltered since 1910, Kolar in youth was already a brilliant orchestral technician. Few modern American works can equal it in felicitous handling of syncopation. There was another work on the program also composed in 1910 which anticipated the modern vogue for exotic themes and rhythms; the Rhapsodic Dance, "Bamboula" by Coleridge-Taylor, whose mother was white and his father a Congo negro missionary. Modern composers who wish to turn savage concepts to musical uses have still a good deal to learn from such a work as this.

Time was when the Berceuse from Benjamin Godard's "Jocelyn" was constantly heard and it has been the exclusive reason for the survival of Godard's name. Though he was quite prolific I never heard anything else from his pen until Mr. Kolar played the sketch "In a Village" last week; a gay, neatly-built lively little work much like the sketches his contemporaries in France were all doing at the time. On the program the classics were also remembered in Cherubini's overture "Anacreon"; and the first anniversary of the sacrifices of Canadian soldiers at Dieppe was signalized by a first performance of "Marche Heroique," appropriately grave, by T. J. Crawford of Toronto.

Carola Goya, in "Dances of Spain" guest attraction with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Varsity Arena, Toronto, Thursday, September 9.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

HAVE you heard any Keynote recordings? Or consulted the Keynote catalogue? If not, I recommend that you do so immediately. Their specialty is the unusual. None of their releases are of popular, standard, or classical music, as we commonly use the terms. Keynote records include songs of different nations, and of small national and racial groups; songs of social significance or of propagandistic purpose; performances by artists who are specialists in a unique musical form. The following five albums will indicate the diversity of Keynote recordings.

Most interesting is the splendid Album No. 101 (6 sides, 10 inch), called *Six Songs for Democracy*, or *Discos de las Brigados Internacionales Espana*, recorded in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War, while the city was under bombardment. On one disc is a small label which explains that the defect in the record is caused by a break in the electric current during an attack. All but two of the songs are sung in German by Ernst Busch; the words of one, *Hans Beimler*, are written by him.

Side 1A—*Los Quatros Generales*, in which doom is promised to the four Fascist generals. Set to a Spanish folksong, sung in Spanish by Ernst Busch with guitar.

Side 1B—*Lied der Einheitsfront* (Song of the United Front); text by Berthold Brecht, music by Hans Eisler.

Side 2A—*Lied der Inter-Brigaden* (Song of the International Brigades); text by Erich Weinert, music by Espinosa-Palacio.

Side 2B—*Die Thaelmann-Kalonne* (The Thaelmann Column), German anti-fascist defenders of Madrid; text by Karl Ernst, music by Peter Daniel, sung by Ernst Busch with orchestra and chorus of the Eleventh Brigade.

Side 3A—*Hans Beimler*, by Ernst Busch, music by Silcher, sung by the author and chorus of the Eleventh Brigade.

Side 3B—*Die Moorsoldaten* (The Peat-Bog Soldiers), the famous song composed by a prisoner in the Borgermoor concentration camp, sung by Busch and the chorus of the Eleventh Brigade.

Donald Brian, appearing in "Abie's Irish Rose," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning September 6.

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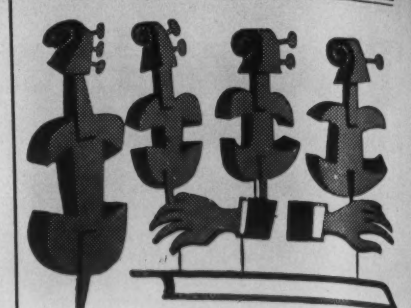

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FILM AND THEATRE

So Nice to Stay Home From

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"BOMBARDIER" is a sort of solemn celebration of the merits and glories of the Norden Bombsight, a subject that is rather less fascinating to the non-mechanized mind than it seems to be to the producers of "Bombardier." At one point the Bombsight is actually brought on the screen amid suitable technical incantations—not the real Bombsight of course but a dummy replica swaddled in black oil cloth. And in another the members of the cast draw up in a rigid row and swear an oath of dedication to the Bombsight. To a remote but intelligent Tibetan these processionals, rituals and responses would probably suggest that the Norden Bombsight was one of the more esoteric American deities. To the ordinary ill-informed movie-goer the proceedings are likely to seem vaguely impressive in a technical way, at the same time achingly dull.

In their absorption with the bombsight and bombardier-training the makers of "Bombardier" almost forgot to add a story. Once in a while they are able to tear themselves away from class-room exercises and blue-print exposition long enough to indicate that some of the characters involved take a human or non-technical interest in each other. You could see however that Ann Shirley's romantic problems were unspeakably boring to the director who gave the story exactly the amount of attention that a small boy gives to piano practice when he has been dragged away from model plane construction in the basement. I couldn't get it straight whether Miss Shirley was supposed to be deeply in love with Randolph Scott, Pat O'Brien or a baby cadet, and long before the matter was cleared up I had given up caring.

THE plot, after creeping along the ground fuse for something like an hour and a half, explodes eventually into Pearl Harbor and the token raid over Tokyo. One of the planes, carrying Randolph Scott and a crew, is brought down over Japan and there follows one of those little torture scenes which are now inevitably dished up as a sort of side relish. This was pure hokum and on the whole I found it more supportable (since you can always shut your eyes through torture sequences) than an earlier scene in which a rather squeamish cadet was given a lecture by the army chaplain on the moral aspects of precision bombing. Bombing, which is a grim and nasty necessity, is hardly arguable on a moral basis. Much better to leave the army chaplains out of the discussion altogether.

I'm afraid "Bombardier" has scarcely anything to recommend it to the average audience. It isn't particularly entertaining, nor is it even especially informative, except possibly to the small special group that is at home with the subject. Ann Shirley, as a sort of super-office-girl at the training centre, looks less like an office girl than like one of those elegant chenille-topped figures in a window display. Pat O'Brien, as a patriotic American major, plays his usual role with an added touch of resonance that kept reminding me of Gabriel Heatter. If you closed your eyes you could quite easily imagine Mr. O'Brien gliding imperceptibly from military exposition to a recitative on the merits of Barbasol.

One of the charms of a Western is the faultless reciprocity that exists between audience and screen. The audience knows precisely what to expect, and the screen never fails to supply it down to the smallest detail. As long as we will stay in our seats it will give us exactly what we have come for—bank robberies, posse pursuits, gunfire, bar-room brawls, stampedes, (either cow or horse,) jail breaks, a gingham heroine and for contrast a saloon "hostess" who never appears even in broad daylight in anything but the strictest decollet-age. And as long as the screen supplies the expected elements we will stay in our seats. The contract between us is inviolable, the only rider being that since surprise is now definitely ruled out the producer shall double the action whenever possible. So in "The Desperadoes" we have two bar-room brawls, two jail-breaks and a horse stampede that stirs up at least twice as much desert dust as any stampede ever shown on the screen before. Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford are the people involved. They do well enough in roles that require plenty of action and little or no acting.

The Spirits Are With Us

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

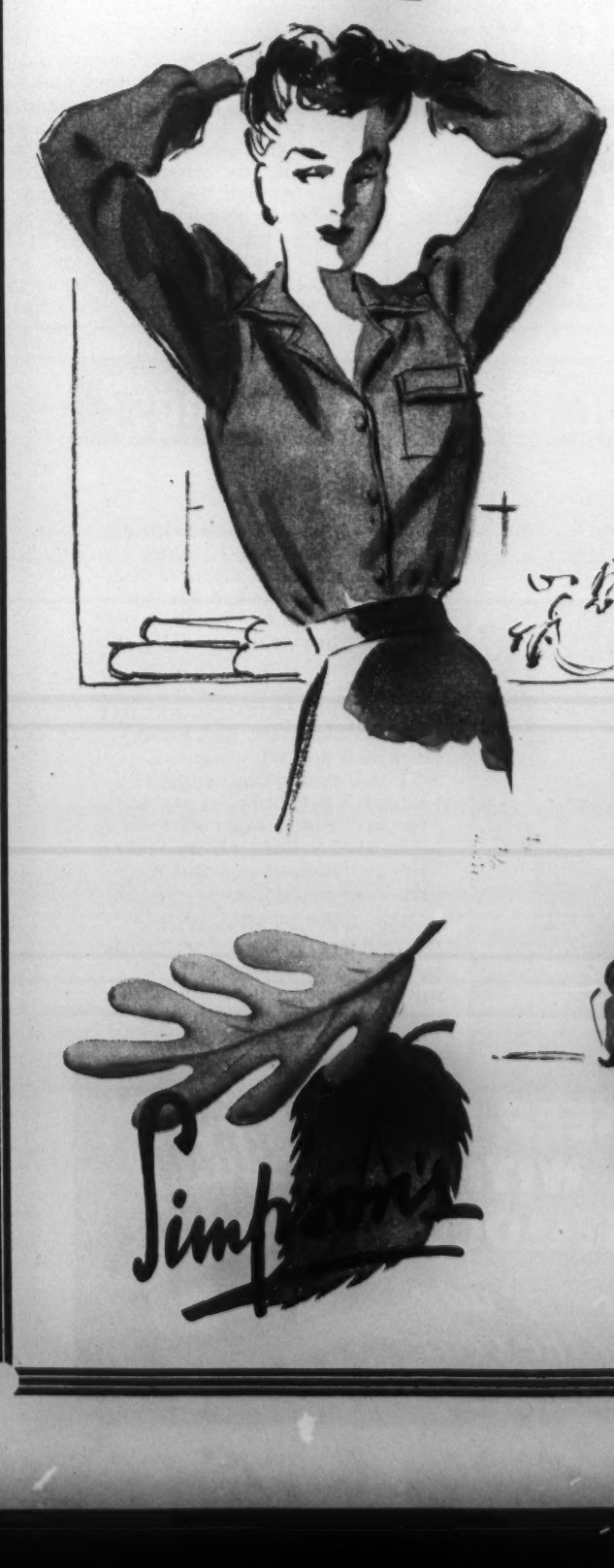
THE most interesting event of the summer season at the Royal Alexandra was also the closing one, when Mr. John Golden borrowed most of the summer company to fill out a cast for a play which might conceivably attain a notable New York success. If "Another Heaven" does not achieve this happy fate, it will not be because of any lack of effort or skill on the part of Mr. Golden; it will be because the subject-matter of the piece—the psychology of a young spiritualistic medium—is not the proper material for a light comedy. The novel—the form in which this story was first cast—can mix styles and motifs much more freely than the stage.

Emma Shardiloe, played by Thelma Schnee, is the younger of the two daughters of a middle-aged actress, and has always been sidetracked for her prettier sister, who is on the point of making a financially successful match. *Emma* is thus forced to exhibitionism in order to keep up her end, and finds that having trances and "seeing things" is a good method. The process by which, under the guidance of a clever but bibulous and unsuccessful stage magician, she develops into a professional medium is cleverly depicted, but the mechanism by which it is turned into a series of dramatic situations is pretty creaky.

One of the motivations, natural enough, is jealousy of her sister's success in love, leading to a passion for the sister's young man which we are asked to regard as sincere, but which in a rather dubious last act is overpowered by the greater passion for power and prestige—or, if you prefer that interpretation, by the sense of a call to service, for it is possible to suppose that in this last act *Emma* has actually become convinced that her "spirits" are genuine. Personally I found this act extremely difficult, partly because the young man, both as written and as played by Stanley Bell, could not have interested any bright young woman except as something to be taken away from a hated sister.

Obviously the effectiveness of all this depends enormously on the skill of Miss Schnee, whom many will remember as the over-sexed child in "The Corn Is Green." This actress has a remarkable capacity for suggesting the quality of being morally irresponsible, possessed by a mysterious and evil force. The technical tricks by which she achieves this effect—a matter of gesture, pose and facial make-up—are somewhat extreme and will not appeal to all, but Mr. Golden—who helped in the playwrighting—seems to have written with a view to their employment, and has very skilfully built up a series of pictures in which Miss Schnee dominates the stage.

The attempt to convey suggestions of atmosphere before the curtain rises by dialogue through an amplifier was highly unsuccessful on Monday and has probably been abandoned by this time. There will obviously be some changes in the cast before the piece seeks the metropolis, but Estelle Winwood as a spiritualistic widow and A. P. Kaye as a Yorkshire manufacturer will easily enrich their parts to the required three dimensions, and Clarence Derwent as the magician should, if anything, tone his part down slightly. The play already holds the attention very successfully throughout, but does not always satisfy the critical instinct.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Salads While The Sun Shines

BY JANET MARCH

"IT'S getting hard to spend your money," said the local grocery girl mildly after she had answered "No" to six items in a row on my list. Well, that's a beautiful thought and as long as we can get enough vitamins and the others the nutritionists keep telling us we have to have we'll come home rejoicing with our five dollar bills unbroken. Maybe there will be no nuts in the brownies, the raisin loaf will become a loaf only, the mayonnaise will be home brewed at considerably less expense, and the tomato juice will be cooked up from our own vines. There are still flour, macaroni, cheese, chocolate, eggs and many of the other essentials of pretty fine living left to us.

Some of the older cook books seem most useful nowadays for the more modern American ones have a habit of listing a good many canned things in the line-up of ingredients. It's easy to throw in a can of corn if you own one, but quite a bother to cook up cobs and then cut the corn off and cream the kernels, so if your recipe depends on a can of corn for its life and flavor let's skip it. The new batch of wartime cookery books is the most helpful and a useful addition to these is "Meatless Meals" by Jean Prescott Adams. This is a book which was originally published some years ago and is reprinted in a new edition with some thirty extra pages of meatless dishes. There are a couple of those charts listing the foods which have the most vitamins in them.

It's a depressing fact that some of the vegetables which get first class marks in every vitamin examination are either unobtainable in this neck of the woods or else, in my view, inedible. Ever had alfalfa leaf meal with Hollandaise as a side order? Well, neither have I but it is full of vitamins A and B2. As for kohlrabi, even if it bursts with good old C I'll take mine some other way. Mother planted kohlrabi one year as an experiment, carried away by the superlatives of the seed catalogue, and it is a very productive vegetable. I have never willingly or consciously eaten it since.

Jean Adams gives some menus for meatless dinners which include a variety of vegetables. Vegetable Picture Platter with Stuffed Cabbage, Diced Carrots with Minted Peas, Mashed Yellow Turnips, Buttered Beets and French Fried Onions, would surely satisfy even a lumberman's appetite. The main trouble about using a lot of vegetables is that it takes a lot of time to prepare them, but just now when they are plentiful it's often worth the time.

Next January when you are reluctantly doling out your small store of home canned vegetables you'll remember with regret how you lazily passed up cutting beans every day when you were buying them by the basket, not measuring them by the pint. Apparently nutritionists don't think you can store up vitamins ahead like a squirrel storing nuts for winter use. They tell us you should by rights have your right number of units each day counted "Internationally". I wonder what a national vitamin looks like. Still, we don't know the whole story of vitamins yet and certainly nothing goes wrong if you tuck away all you can come by, when you take them in fruits and vegetables, not in pills. So here are some salad recipes to help you get your share.

Stuffed Tomatoes

6 large tomatoes
¼ of a medium sized cabbage
2 slices of green pepper chopped
French dressing

Scoop out the centres of the tomatoes. Shred the cabbage finely and toss it with the dressing till it is well-mixed. Add the pepper and stuff the tomatoes with the mixture. Serve on lettuce leaves with more dressing.

Cucumber Salad

2 cucumbers
3 tomatoes
¼ cup of chopped celery
1 tablespoon of chopped onion
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
Lettuce

Peel the cucumbers and cut them in half lengthwise and scrape out the centres. Peel the tomatoes and chop up the pulp. Let the pulp stand for a few minutes and drain off the juice or else the mixture will be too watery. Mix the tomato pulp with the cucumber centres, the onion and the seasonings and mix in enough mayonnaise to bind. Put this in the halved cucumber pieces and chill thoroughly before serving on lettuce.

If your family likes jelly you can make small vegetable moulds with left-over vegetables with a few fresh ones added. Don't use too much gelatin or else you will feel you are eating rubber, not a salad. If you don't want the trouble of making your own tomato jelly here's a good way to do it with tomato soup.

Jellied Tomato Salad

1 can of condensed tomato soup
1 envelope of gelatin
1½ cups of chopped raw vegetables — celery, carrots, green pepper, etc.
1 package of cream cheese
½ cup of cold water
Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Heat the soup and then beat in the cream cheese. Soak the gelatin in the cold water and when it has softened add it to the soup mixture and stir till it is all dissolved. Cool, but before it starts to jell stir in the vegetables, and either pour into a mould or into individual shapes and chill. Serve with mayonnaise on lettuce.

If you want a substantial filling salad and your family is a bit weary of potato you can substitute macaroni and add a variety of other vegetables, only be sure that you cook the macaroni carefully so that it isn't mushy and sticks together.

Macaroni Salad

3 cups of cooked macaroni
2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion
½ green pepper chopped
1 tablespoonful of lemon juice
¼ cup of chopped celery
½ cup of cooked carrots
½ cup of cooked string beans
Paprika
Salt
Pepper
Mayonnaise

Mix all the ingredients well and serve with lettuce. Decorate with slices of hard boiled egg.

As The Chinese Cook It

BY HOPE GAUL

WHAT now seems a very long time ago, we had a Chinese house boy who often volunteered to do a bit of Oriental cooking. His name was Him and his absence, since he left to join the Army, has been sadly felt—for Him was a great culinary asset. Once he wrote down several of his favorite recipes and, coming on these the other day, we were both astonished and pleased to discover that they call for ingredients that are still unrationed. Now they're doing extra duty entertaining our couponless guests—and giving us heart-warming meals when meat is not to be had.

One of Him's chief specialties was Chinese Egg-Drop Soup. Few soups are easier to make or more delicious to taste.

Chinese Egg-Drop Soup

4 cups seasoned chicken broth
1 cup fresh ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped fine
Salt and pepper to taste
1 egg, beaten

Combine chicken broth, tomatoes and seasonings in saucepan and bring slowly to boil. Stir in egg slowly and serve at once. (The egg will cook in string-shaped pieces.) Approximate yield: 8 servings.

Another of Him's specialties was

Egg Rolls

1 cup water
2 eggs, beaten
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup sifted flour
4 teaspoons oil
1 medium carrot, coarsely grated
1 stalk celery, finely sliced
3 scallions, chopped
½ cup diced cooked chicken
½ cup diced cooked shrimp
Salt and pepper to taste
1 teaspoon sugar

Combine ½ cup water, eggs and salt. Gradually add to flour. Beat with a rotary egg beater until smooth. Grease a 7-inch skillet with ¼ teaspoon oil. When hot, pour 2 tablespoons of mixture in pan and let cook slowly until mixture is set but not browned, about 1 minute. Place on a board to cool. Repeat, making 8 cakes. Place carrot, celery and scallions in a sauce pan with ½ cup water. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes, or until vegetables are tender. Drain and add chicken, shrimp, seasonings, and remaining 2 teaspoons of oil. Cool. Place 1 tablespoon of mixture on each pancake, fold edges over and roll the pancake. Moisten edges with egg white to seal. Place in refrigerator for an hour to season. Fry in hot shallow fat until lightly browned; drain and serve at once. Approximate yield: 8 egg rolls.

As for chop suey, Him would assure us there is no such dish in China itself. But here is Him's recipe for

Chicken Chow Mein

1 quart cubed, cooked chicken
2 tablespoons drippings
2 cups water
1 large onion, chopped
2 cups celery, cut in 1-inch pieces
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons water
½ cup sliced mushrooms
2 tablespoons soy sauce, or to taste

Sauté chicken in drippings until lightly browned. Add water, onion and celery. Cover and simmer slowly until vegetables are tender, about 20 minutes. Mix flour to a smooth paste with water. Add to mixture with mushrooms and soy sauce. Cook 10 minutes. Serve over fried noodles or cornflakes. Yield: 4 servings.

For company, chow mein can be served as a main dish, the egg rolls as an appetizer—if one is very hungry—and, of course, the egg-drop soup, first of all. In true Chinese fashion, these recipes were written down by Him in reverse order of their serving.

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CONCERNING FOOD

More Efficient Housewives

BY W. J. BRYANS

AN EXTREMELY valuable outgrowth of the war that becomes increasingly evident as time goes on is the development of greater efficiency on the part of Canadian women in the conduct of their homes and in the performance of their daily household duties. Here is a by-product of the present struggle that is certain to have permanent benefits which will be reflected in improved home conditions as well as in happier and more leisurely days for the women of Canada during the post-war period.

Canadian housewives have met the challenge of wartime conditions, and the new problems and difficulties which they have imposed, in a highly commendable manner. In fact, the average housewife has shown a surprising ability in adjusting herself to changed situations and in developing a new domestic technique in keeping with the requirements of the times.

More Systematic

One striking feature is the manner in which housewives have injected a greater degree of system into their work. Shopping routine today is a simple but particularly illustrative example of this. For instance, observant retailers have commented on the fact that more women are making use of a "shopping list" today when they go out to do their purchasing, thus saving valuable time for themselves as well as for the dealer. This type of planned shopping is indeed a contrast to that so extensively practised before the war when rapid and frequent delivery was both given and expected and when retailers vied with one another in giving extra special services irrespective of costs or profits.

Those were the days when it was not altogether uncommon for a woman to telephone two or three times to her grocer in the course of preparing a single meal, or even for such a routine affair as baking a cake, before she finally assembled together in her kitchen all her requirements for that particular joo. Practices like these, of course, not only added to the dealer's operating costs and consequently to the price of merchandise but also wasted time for the housewife that could have been more profitably or pleasantly employed for other things.

Happily, such practices have now been discarded by the average housewife, partly from necessity and partly from a realization that she was doing an injustice not only to her dealer, but also to herself. She has found it easier and better to organize her activities so that every minute is put to the best possible use. In this way many women have found it possible to operate their homes on a more efficient basis and still have time available for the Red Cross and other wartime work.

Mathematical Ability

Rationing, even to the limited extent it has been instituted in Canada, has also played a part in inducing the housewife to organize and plan her shopping. It has also had another advantage, particularly in the case of meat rationing, in developing the mathematical ability of the average woman. In the past there have been many women who depended on their husbands to do the "figuring" even on the simplest problem which might arise—as, for instance, the housewife who did all her preserving in the evening so that friend husband could figure out how much sugar she should use. Thrown more on her own resources in these matters most women have developed a capacity for arithmetic and rapid calculation that is bound to prove permanently beneficial.

Many women who previously directed the activities of the household but took little part in the actual operations have, by reason of the scarcity of domestic help, been acquiring a more intimate and practical knowledge of many phases of housekeeping that is sure to prove helpful in more skillful direction of the home in the future.

Many have found, for instance, that in spite of the modern appliances they had acquired they were not making use of some of the simpler aids to the better and easier performance of regular household tasks. In short, they had been allowing their help to do things "the hard way." Grocers report a surprising increase in the sale during the past year or so of household and cleaning specialties that enable many jobs to be done more quickly and effectively. These are first-hand lessons that homemakers will not soon forget.

Greater Culinary Skill

One phase of domestic activities in which the war has developed a special degree of skill and ingenuity on the part of housewives is the preparation of meals. The scarcity of many items of food on which they have depended in the past for appetizing and nourishing meals has brought about a remarkable development of the culinary arts in many households. New tricks in providing palate appeal have been learned and the value of many foods previously shunned or overlooked in menu making have been discovered. Along with this has come a greater appreciation of the importance of the properly balanced diet and study of nutritive qualities in providing a diet best suited for the sustenance and well being of the family. All this is bound to make housewives more adept in that department of their operations around which the home so largely revolves and more qualified to act as the guardian of the family health.

The present government conservation campaign promoting the idea of proper care of present equipment and clothing and spreading the gospel of "making things last longer" also has its value in increasing the housewife's ability as a home manager and is certain to leave its imprint on domestic activities and home life and economics in the days to come.

So, out of the difficulties imposed by an all-out war effort is evolving a type of housewife who is not only more appreciative and considerate but also more capable and efficient. These accomplishments are likely to be reflected in happier homes, better satisfied husbands, healthier children and an easier and better balanced life for housewives themselves when the magic wand of peace is once more waved over this war-torn world.

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This gold beaver visored hat was designed by Madame Pauline to wear with the first fall suit. It fits well back on the head, the softly pleated visor brim emphasized by the forward tilting crown, black bow.

"IT ISN'T OFTEN I HAND THE LITTLE LADY A COMPLIMENT!"

"I DON'T LIKE to spoil her. But this time I had to break down. It all started a couple of months before the war. We were looking over the new refrigerators.

"'Bill,' she said, 'why don't we get the one that's sure to last—the one with no moving parts—the Servel? It's silent and—'

"Well, you know how women are. That's exactly what we bought, a Servel. And, friend, are *we glad!*

"No moving parts in its freezing system to wear. Low operating cost. Quiet as can be. We *know* it will see us through.

"Why am I crowing like this? No, not just to show off. It's because refrigerators are sure to come back some day. And I just wanted to tell you how downright pleased we've been with our Servel—and why I handed the little lady a compliment."

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Life-giving serum is just one of many drugs and foods supplied our armed forces that need the protection of constant, dependable refrigeration. Servels are providing this protection for military supplies in all parts of the world.

FEMININE OUTLOOK

Correspondents' Grand Hotel

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

TWO hundred correspondents were sent to cover the biggest Hush Hush story of history.

The Quebec Conference, August 1943, in Quebec, Canada, when Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and President Roosevelt of the United States met for the sixth time, made history but it didn't make running copy.

The Clarendon Hotel was given over to the Press as the Citadel was given over to the great Allied leaders; the Chateau Frontenac to top-flight celebrities of political and military importance and other members of committees, sub-committees. The rest of Quebec was given over to the permanent guests who had been ousted from comfortable quarters by a request to vacate for war reasons. No one complained, except the press, who are fairly agile when it comes to sublimation of their sorrow.

Stone Walls

The newspapermen from Great Britain, Russia, United States, Australia, China, Canada; radio people from all over; foreign correspondents; newsreelmen, photographers and all the rest realized there could not be any spot news. They knew that what was happening behind stone walls of the guarded Citadel on the hill, would be told to the enemy in the manner in which it would do the most good, later. Just the same a feeling of frustration was natural when they got wires from their city desks demanding "What the heck——." After all their papers were paying their expenses which were considerable and they were expected to produce something. Never before have so many press people actually worried about expense accounts. One met them roaming about halls asking hoarsely; "Is it true it doesn't matter how many sleep in a room the cost is the same?"

Whenever there was a press conference, and most of them were held in the hotel, a bell was rung. When we heard the bell, no matter what we were doing, we grabbed ourselves a notebook or copy paper and pencil and blitzed. If we didn't move like mosquitoes, Captain George McCracken might be closing the door and we'd have to slide in or run the risk of having attention centred on us instead of a world release. This haste sometimes caused correspondents to appear in suspenders, minus coats and wearing shirts inside out.

All press people are good-natured but some are merrier than others. Between three and four o'clock one morning, one of the merrier ones went gaily up and down the corridors of the Clarendon ringing the bell for the Press Conference. While correspondents are conscientious, they also understand human nature. Not one grabbed his bedroom slippers and rushed for the press room. The bell rang and rang and rang. Everyone who had been asleep went back to sleep. Only one elderly newspaperman stuck his head out pettishly with:

"Aw, kids—go to bed and let's have some rest."

Jammed into the press room question and answer sessions began. Usually Dave Dunton, Canadian Wartime Information; Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information; M. R. K. Burge, press Secretary to Winston Churchill; or Steve Early, press secretary of the President of the United States were in charge.

Smoothie

Steve Early was the correspondents' pet. He is a super-smoothie who is genuine. That's something. He resembles the President in face and speech. He gives no more news than the next fellow but he makes everyone feel happy and important. An old newspaperman, naturally jovial, keen-minded, he knows all the answers. When he makes an announcement the correspondents say; "It's o.k. Steve Early says so. He never lets us down."

"It it true what they say—" might have been the press theme song.

"Any significance in—?"

"Will Mr. Churchill go to Ottawa with the President?"

"What about Canada's role?"

"When Mr. Churchill had dinner with Anthony Eden was there any discussion of—?"

When a Press Secretary said; "Off the record, gentlemen" there was usually good-natured laughter. Most things were "off the record" in this great military and political mass meeting of leaders of the United Nations.

Mr. Bracken

Brendan Bracken has greying-blonde hair; low-part and wavy. His arms are long; his hands expressive; eyes inscrutable behind glasses on a high-bridged nose. At the first press interview he did not get the feeling of the North American press people.

He lighted a cigarette; expressed pleasure at being in Quebec; assured reporters news was scarcer than water in the Sahara although military decisions of vital import were being taken. Time would tell the gangsters the news of what had happened in Quebec. When we got through with Germany we'd make a thorough job of Japan. The St. Lawrence will become liquid history.

"This is the best-reported war in history", he said smilingly.

There was some talk about what is or what is not an innocuous question. Mr. Bracken suggested that anybody not sure about their copy bring it to him to look over—just in case.

This was taken with mixed reaction by the correspondents and apparently before the next meeting someone had tipped him off to the press technique on this side of the water.

The next meeting with Britain's Number One War Information Chief was really matey.

At The Citadel

The high light of the Quebec Conference for the press was the bright, sunny Monday when Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met us on the Citadel deck outside the grand old rambling house with its historic associations and iron plaques of William IV on the outside walls.

With Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, a genial host between them, they sat—Mr. Churchill in one of his favorite, slightly-crumpled palm beach suits, a battered hat on his head, a cigar in his mouth and a quizzical expression in his eyes.

President Roosevelt wore a light grey suit; clear blue tie; grey felt hat. Mr. King was in sombre grey.

They sat in a row, like three wise, old gods. Behind, perched on the parapet was Anthony Eden, looking as every woman imagines he looks—in casual khaki and black tie and smoking a cigarette.

The Saint-Laurent air was like a stimulant. The sun was like a sedative. The Prime Minister and the President cannot be quoted directly. For probably the first time in history they apologized for not having news worth the front pages. They were genuinely sorry. They had spent time the night before trying to decide on a newsworthy name for the Conference. That "Quebec" was retained may have significance in future World History.

The photographers were given a chance to risk their lives by climbing onto the parapet and grinding their cameras. The radio people and the press closed in on Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt. Their credentials had been checked and re-checked in the long trip past countless guards through gates, up walks and across the ramp until they reached the Citadel deck. They had a story—a background for the stories to come until and after Victory.

For the present, back to the Clarendon Hotel and the lobby where the speculators are at work. As well as being great reporters, foreign correspondents are superior conversationalists. Sometimes, they even convince themselves.

Gay, fresh pink clover

The fresh, gay fragrance of Canada's meadows that every woman has taken to her heart. In charming pink and white clover-spangled packages.

Perfume, 1.50; 7.50
Toilet Water, 3.50
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Also a wide variety of charming beauty luxuries perfumed with Honeysuckle.

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

This year the long scarf of lacey weave promises to be the newest, most colorful addition to a college—or out-of-college wardrobe. It's seen here in a glowing combination.

The "First-Choice" Laxative*

Get Quicker Relief with
SAL HEPATICA'S
Speed—Thoroughness

Sal Hepatica acts more quickly, more completely, more pleasantly to relieve the effects of constipation

IN thousands of Canadian homes Sal Hepatica is the favourite laxative. In many of them it is the only one used. For Sal Hepatica has everything you want in a laxative.

It acts quickly—usually within an hour. It works gently, thoroughly, by attracting liquid bulk to the intestinal tract. It is pleasant to take, causes no griping, leaves no disagreeable after-effects. It is just the laxative you have been hoping to find.

Combats Acidity, Too

More than just a laxative, Sal Hepatica brings you faster, more complete relief from the effects of constipation because it also combats excess gastric acidity. As long as this condition hangs on you can't expect the relief you want.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica from your druggist today. Keep it handy. And the next time you or anyone in your family feels the need of a laxative, take two teaspoonfuls of sparkling Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. See how quickly, how effectively this famous preparation brings the relief you want, restores your normal peppy, cheerful self!

• • •

*A recent survey among laxative users in Canada shows that Sal Hepatica is used in more homes than any other laxative.

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

Whenever you need a laxative take
speedy Sal Hepatica

September is War Savings Stamp month for your druggist—help him to help Canada—buy War Savings Stamps every time you visit your drug store.

THE OTHER PAGE

Beauty's Mirror

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

JUST inside Miss Carter's gate stood a laurel magnolia tree, and though Erie had been in a breathless hurry she had to stop there for a moment. It sprang like a dark cloud from the red earth, lifting its lacquered deep green leaves like plates to hold the creamy, pearl-like blossoms.

"Come on, Erie. There are people there."

Clasping the box of home-made doughnuts, Erie ran after her mother. She had been eager, ever since they moved to the southern town, to see the inside of the Carter mansion. Even her mother wanted to see it. The church in which Mrs. Scanlon was already the most reliable worker was giving a social at the Carter mansion this evening. Miss Carter's father had been a confederate colonel and had owned slaves. During the long years of the south's prostration, the plantation had been sold, piece by piece, till nothing remained but the great pillared white house near the edge of town and the wild, green garden within its shadow.

As they walked round the long, curving drive, the windows of the big house wreathed them in floods of light in which the tall fluted columns gleamed like ivory. The door stood open and people they knew moved across the hall. Erie drew her breath in sharply. A staircase descended on either side of the hall in a glorious sweep and between the two flights stood a table of polished satinwood bearing a lofty golden candelabrum.

"Oh mother, look! Did you ever see stairs like that, mother?"

"I have to go help with the refreshments, Erie. You can look around but don't touch anything."

Erie walked slowly, afraid to touch even the floor with the tips of her new slippers. For the floor was laid in an intricate parquetry design and its surface gleamed like silk. At the tall windows hung curtains of stiff, gold-colored brocade which seemed to stand by themselves on the shining floor. The folds of the rigid gold curtains drew her eyes to the ceiling which was garlanded with plaster fruits and scrolls of creamy richness. And there—Erie stood still. This was almost more than she could bear. On the wall hung an oval mirror eight feet tall in a wide gilded frame.

THE expanse of glass glittered in the light of the huge chandelier with its rows of dripping crystal icicles. This was Beauty's mirror in the Beast's palace. Erie had always pictured it as resembling her father's shaving mirror with its nicked wooden frame. Now she could see Beauty sitting before this great sparkling oval and Beauty's fingers would touch the scrollwork of the golden frame as hers dared not do. She had never believed enough. She felt the half-painful, half-delicious expansion of her power to believe, like the slow unfolding of a magnolia flower.

In the radiant shield of the glass appeared the figures of the Reverend Mr. Creel and the members of the ladies' social committee, yet they were not really there at all. Erie saw ladies in hoop skirts with curls over their shoulders and gentlemen bending to kiss their delicate hands. She was startled out of her dream only when Mrs. Smith spoke over her head to another lady.

"All that silver in the dining room and the place so fine," she said, "and they say she barely has enough to eat. A woman was laying ham sandwiches on a silver platter between bunches of grapes in high relief. "Miss Carter likes to get it all out once a year," she answered cheerfully. "It sure makes a show."

Erie looked at store cookies heaped within traceries of filigree flowers. There was only coffee to drink and on the exquisite lace cloth, the tremendous silver punch bowl twined with pomegranates stood empty.

All her life up to now, Erie thought, even the times when she had been happiest or most profoundly miserable, had been a kind of sleeping, a kind of dream. This was real. Suppose they had lived always in their little house up north and never found this deep reality. If this was true, anything might be true—swans sailing with golden crowns on their heads, horses soaring on white, cloud-entangling wings, Rapunzel shaking out fold upon fold her bright, drifting hair.

When they were about to go home, Mrs. Scanlon took Erie up to speak to Miss Carter. Miss Carter was small, with a deeply wrinkled face and tiny hands fluttering like dry leaves in the wind. She wore a bunchy green silk dress with a huge cameo and a gold watch on a pin. Her restless little hands touched Erie's hair as she spoke but her pale grey eyes drifted off to someone who passed just then.

"I'm so glad you came, my dear," she said warmly. "Come some day soon and see me. I have some old things to show you. I see you'd appreciate them. Be sure and come, won't you, dear?" Her hand patted Erie's shoulder and she smiled brightly but vaguely, her tired, pale eyes wandering off as she talked.

"Mother, can I go? Oh mother, I want to go. She wants me to come." At the gate Erie pulled back to look at the gleaming white columns and the shining windows.

"Come on, dear. You must get to bed."

"Can I go, mother? Oh, I wonder what she wants to show me."

"She just said that to be polite. It was very kind but she didn't really mean—"

"Oh mother, she did mean it! She did, I know she did. Can't I please go?"

"Goodness, Erie, we'll see. You've only just been there."

FOR days whenever there was a ring at the door, Erie's heart quickened. It must be a summons to her from Miss Carter. A note would come or the fat old colored woman who worked in the big house would bring a message. She could not imagine Miss Carter using the telephone. But no summons came. Every day she walked that way. Miss Carter might see her and call her in. But the great white house under its green and gold veil of shade and sun remained heat-entranced.

But she must see those lovely rooms again, to be sure they were there, to be sure they were real. On Saturday, a week after the evening party, she stood at the end of the curving drive staring at the sun-wreathed pillars. Miss Carter had asked her, there was no doubt about that, and her mother had not forbidden her to go. She couldn't spend another week waiting and hoping, running whenever she heard the postman. She started slowly up the drive.

The rooms would look even lovelier in sunshine than they had looked in the light of the crystal chandeliers. She couldn't wait to see them again and whatever it was that Miss Carter wanted to show her. She walked firmly up the shallow white steps.

"Miss Carter asked me, she asked me," Erie told herself over and over as she rang the bell. But she did not feel frightened, only deeply expectant and a little nervous. When she had rung for the third time, she heard a bang somewhere and the old colored woman came shuffling to the door.

"I want to see Miss Carter, please," Erie told her gravely.

The old woman left her standing in the hall and lumbered away. Door after door banged behind her while Erie waited in clenched excitement for Miss Carter to come down the wide, sweeping staircase. A clock ticked very slowly, she could hear cars pass in the street. No one came.

SLOWLY her strained attention relaxed; while she waited for Miss Carter she could admire the lovely rooms again. She walked lightly to the doorway of the fabulous right-hand drawing room. Her eyes flew to Beauty's magic mirror. She gave a little start and gaped at the place where it had hung. It was there, she could make out the tall, oval shape, but a green felt cover sealed it away. She looked quickly at the windows. The gold curtains were covered too with long dark wrappers. The marvellous flowered ceiling looked dingy by daylight and she could see many chips in the plaster. Even the intricate floor was clouded with dust. A huge brown cotton bag covered the crystal chandelier. The air smelled of dampness and age.

The fluttering hand on her head made Erie jerk round with a pounding heart.

"What is it you want, dear?" Miss Carter's voice sounded tired and faintly annoyed. She wore a grey percale dress and her light-colored eyes looked as cold as marbles. Erie licked her lips but she could not say anything.

"What is it, child? Did your mother send you?"

"Oh—that is—I only wanted—she said how are you today?" Erie's face burned and Miss Carter's eyes rested on her for an instant but Erie felt even then that they were looking at something else.

"That's very kind," she said vaguely turning away.

Lightly, quickly, Erie ran down the steps and down the long curve of the drive. At the gate she stopped to get her breath. Two tears had fallen on her cheeks but as she stood panting, the sun dried them. She looked up at the magnolia cups of clearest ivory against the polished green-black leaves. The feeling of hurt and sickness began to go away. Now she could even look back at the house itself.

It stood there, as beautiful as it had been ten minutes ago, before she went inside. If only she had not gone. But now, standing out of the sun's fire, under the dark magnolia leaves, she saw the rooms just as they had looked on the evening of the party. There were the tall golden curtains, standing by themselves, the clustered lightnings of the chandelier, the radiant mirror in its golden frame. And Miss Carter was there too, smiling at Erie as she opened a great chest and laid before her a bright maze of colored brocades and frosty laces, fans and bracelets and winking gems. While she looked at them, Erie picked a magnolia leaf and held it pressed between her hands.

The Forward Look

OF EATON'S FRENCH ROOM

Fall Presentation!

This Homburg is a lady. Wear it tilted far out over your brows; anchor it behind with the dainty felt latticework! In fur felt . . . soft-as-a-whisper Chinese earth broadly banded with pine needle green.

THE FRENCH ROOM — Main Store, Third Floor

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Fiscal Reform An Aid to Business Enterprise

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

A barrier to post-war planning is the lack of agreement between those who advocate revolutionary change and those who believe in orderly progress through the correction of observed defects in our present system.

Those who favor the latter should be prepared to submit existing practices to critical analysis and to change them when found defective.

In the field of public finance, continued deficit spending and the increasing resort to consumer taxes as a source of revenue are direct causes of the purchasing power dilemma, now recognized by economists and business leaders as the central problem to be faced in the post-war period.

THE planning of postwar reconstruction to be effective must be directed to removing the basic disability of our economic order — the lack of consumer buying power. Those who are thinking in broad schemes of political union or state socialism will find their plans nipped in the blueprint stage for lack of a mandate from the people.

The problem of designing a new world is complicated by the question of what to do with the old which is still very much with us. There is always this conflict which H. G. Wells terms "the continual automatic struggle to hold the new . . . the new-born idea, the widening need of the species, in thrall." The democratic process is one that moves slowly through experience and education. To many it appears too slow to match the swift-moving flow of current events.

The great difficulty at the moment is to reconcile conflicting viewpoints to obtain that measure of agreement which is necessary for action. The ideological division between Left and Right with its various shadings has never been healed by a purely objective and scientific treatment of the problems involved. For that reason the great majority stand irresolute, recognizing that there are serious flaws in the existing scheme of things but uncertain how to correct them. In the confused cross-currents of opinion two major trends are discernible, both of which predicate economic progress on state intervention, one via some form of collectivism as the Common Wealth movement in Britain, the other through an appeal to public finance to restore the balance by a program of collective spending pyramided on an already over-extended debt-taxation base.

Both are naive delegations of the economic problem for solution to the state which has never in the past shown the capacity to solve it. In a money economy, the essential problems are those concerned with production, prices and economic rewards. They are economic rather than political and can only be resolved in terms of a central principle of value. Until a political party is able to present a solution of these problems, it can have no mandate to change existing practices. It was this difficulty which confronted the Labor Party in Britain and the Farmer government of Ontario. When the socialist party bids for office without stating how prices, wages and equitable distribution in general would be ensured in their ideal order, it is asking for a blank cheque to change the whole structure of society with no assurance that the new mechanisms will work.

On the other hand those who would invoke public finance as a necessary aid to business recovery evince an equally naive faith in existing fiscal practices which the record hardly warrants. Those who look to the state to lead the way to a new economy of abundance should first enquire whether the methods hitherto adopted tend in that direction and whether they are inherently sound. To the average citizen who has to balance his own accounts, the whole trend of public finance in recent years must be deeply disquieting. The scale of debt and taxation has

You've probably never read about them in the headlines, but they operated in Sicily, and when the first wave of invasion hits Europe proper, the boys of the "Naval Beach Parties" will again be the first troops ashore. These are the men who carry out the dangerous preliminary steps necessary to establishing a beachhead by preparing the ground for the landings of assault troops and their equipment. Their job is to make a reconnaissance of the beach for enemy positions, to pick out the best routes for road layers and to set up and maintain wireless contacts. Having decided the best places for landings, and made sure that any submerged obstructions in shore waters are removed, the "Beach Party" erects signs facing seaward so that crews of landing craft know exactly at which point to beach their craft. The special "Loud Hailer" (above) is used to direct landing operations. In charge is the beach master (right below) whose task is to see that ships are unloaded in record time.

Then when zero hour comes, troops and equipment can be rushed ashore and straight into action, just as they were on Sicilian beaches (below).

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

An Anti-Inflation Victory Loan

BY P. M. RICHARDS

NEXT month the Fifth Victory Loan will be on us. The people of Canada will be asked to provide their government with a billion and a quarter dollars of new money, besides some $235 in conversions.

What's to be the basis of the appeal to the public this time? Is it to be, again, to provide the money necessary to supply the fighting men with the tools of war? That's a good reason for buying bonds, but maybe it isn't so compelling as it used to be, with the war now going so well and the flow of war matériel so great. And the appeal must be compelling, because if the people don't furnish the necessary money the government will have to borrow it from the banks, a procedure which would add fuel to the inflation fire at a time when the authorities are having great difficulty in keeping it under control.

Why, then, not make the appeal mainly an anti-inflation one? It is true that the mass of the people don't believe there is any real prospect of inflation, nor, some of them, that inflation would really be harmful, but they could be educated. They could be shown that they have a stake, with the bonds and savings certificates they already have, in keeping the country's money good.

Fight Inflation With Bonds

It may be objected that to link the inflation menace with a bond-buying campaign might defeat the end in view by making the people fearful of putting their money into any fixed-interest securities, on the basis that in an inflation period it's advisable to switch from investments representing claims to money to investments representing ownership of property and goods. But it can easily be demonstrated that this objection isn't good in the present instance at least, and that government bonds (borrowing from the people) are anti-inflationary and borrowing from the banks inflationary. Finance Minister Ilsley has said that "To the degree that the government has had to borrow from the banks rather than directly from personal savings, to the degree that the spending power of the government has been increased and the spending power of the public has not been reduced by an equal amount, we have contributed to the pressure on prices and on the supplies of necessary products."

How great that pressure is, and how it is steadily increasing, was clearly shown by Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in his recent brief to the National War Labor Board. Canadians as individuals will have about $400,000,000 more to spend in 1943 than they had in 1942, and there will be from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 less in civilian goods available for them to buy. Income received by individuals was estimated at $7,600,000,000 for 1943 as compared with $6,850,000,000 for 1942 and $4,300,000,000 for 1939. Personal taxes deducted from the 1943 figure would amount to about $950,000,000 as compared with $600,000,000 in 1942 and $150,000,000 in 1939. This would leave the net disposable income of individuals at $6,650,000,000 for 1943, comparing with $6,250,000,000 for 1942 and $4,150,000,000 for 1939. Expenditures on goods and services were $4,450,000,000 in 1942 and $3,500,000,000 in 1939, leaving unspent income in the hands of individuals of $1,800,000,000 in 1942, comparing with $650,000,000 in 1939.

Buy Better Later On

Be it noted that this tremendous increase in the amount of individuals' unspent income has taken place despite the great increase in taxes and despite all the buying of war bonds and savings certificates, and it occurs in the face of a great decrease in the production and stocks of civilian goods. An inflationary condition exists whenever the volume of public purchasing power, however created, outruns the available supply of goods and services. In the present case, not only is there a very considerable gap between the amount of goods and the amount of purchasing power but the gap is clearly growing largely year by year.

Scarcely any individual believes that he personally has too much purchasing power, and it would be too much to expect that many people would buy bonds for the express purpose of depriving themselves of money for their country's and fellow-citizens' good. But they could be made to appreciate the fact that every dollar subscribed by them means a dollar less to be borrowed from the banks and thus is a dollar invested in the fight against inflation.

To be coupled with this is the fact that dollars saved will buy more after the war than they could now. Today many wanted goods are not obtainable, and the quality of those that are has declined in many cases. After the war there will be new and improved kinds of houses, automobiles, radios, also many entirely new products born of discoveries made during the war. Why should not manufacturers contributing advertising to aid the loan, stress saving for the better goods of the post-war? This could be made to appeal especially to the new workers of wartime, whose incomes and spending are so big a factor in creating inflation. The you-can-buy-better-later plus the anti-inflation argument ought to make a pretty effective combination.

mounted on a geometrical curve. To adapt the French quip — *plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose* — the larger it grows the more it reveals its true character.

In his summary of the report of the Brookings Institution, President Harold G. Moulton observes that "there are two opinions . . . about the economic ills from which our society suffers. One is that the whole system is basically wrong and that we shall need drastic, not to say revolutionary, change before it is righted. The other is that the system which has evolved out of centuries of business experience is pretty much the kind of system which will be found most effective in the future . . . On this point, we of the Brookings Institution are inclined to advise very careful study of our present system, its present shortcomings and its future possibilities before accepting the philosophy of revolutionary change." *

Analysis, Adaptation

The way of revolutionary change, in the absence of agreement, is one of force. The method of scientific analysis and adaptation is one which has inspired all progress throughout the industrial age and is equally applicable to the present situation. The technical side of production is already solved. The rest is a matter of bookkeeping. Those who favor this method must be prepared to examine rigidly existing practices both in the field of public finance and private enterprise and to correct them wherever they violate the democratic principle of equal rights or prevent the full employment of our resources.

Unfortunately during the period of the industrial revolution the techniques of business and public finance were evolved in separate compartments. Business management was primarily interested in finding markets for an expanding production. Government was concerned with ways and means to balance its budget. In exploring the taxation field, nothing was overlooked. Now that the price level has become for the first time a matter of public policy, the anomalies of our fiscal practice are thrown into bold relief. Recognizing control of prices as a necessary war measure, governments have established price ceilings. With one hand they pay subsidies to keep prices from breaking through the ceiling. With the other they collect revenue through consumer taxes which automatically raise prices.

Doubling the Burden

For the fiscal year 1941-42, at least 66 per cent of the total tax revenue in Canada, including customs and excise duties, sales and excise taxes and corporation income taxes, was raised through consumer taxes. Since any rise in prices curtails purchasing power in the same ratio, to tax consumption is to tax production. These invisible taxes are not merely inequitable in themselves, bearing most heavily on those least able to pay, but since they raise prices and lower the national standard of living, *they double the real burden of the tax.* The taxpayer pays once in money and once in higher prices for everything he buys.

The question of consumer taxes has raised a problem for Canada's statisticians as to the correct method of computing the national income, on which, according to a writer in *The Financial Post*, they have received little aid from the Department of Finance. † The point involved is whether sales and other consumer taxes, a fiscal markup of goods for which the relative buying power appears in no pay envelope, should figure in the national income total. Under the spur of the war effort, Canada's national output, as given in the Annual Report of the Bank of Canada (Feb. 8, 1943), increased in four years from about $5,000,000,000 to more than $9,000,000,000. Commenting on these figures, he observes that they should be reduced by $600,000,000 and $1,760,000,000 respectively to allow for business taxes which appear in prices and should therefore not be included in the national income.

To the consuming public, it will be a sobering thought to realize that in this way the buying power of its income was reduced about 20 per cent for the fiscal year 1941-42, while the government might reflect that its own revenue was discounted in the same ratio before it was spent. To the manufacturer, this double-barrelled tax represented a lost market of $1,760,000,000 for an expanded volume of goods. Under a war economy in which one objective is to curtail the demand for consumer goods, sales taxes, if they could be confined to consumer goods, might be justified. In peacetime they are indefensible since they widen the gap between productive capacity and buying power. As a revenue getter they violate all known principles of taxation and in their effect on the national real income are a technical monstrosity.

Learning the Hard Way

Governments are now learning through trial and error the fundamental principles of a money economy and the intimate relationship between public debt, taxation and purchasing power. The problem of instituting a just money order is not a simple one. The greatest barrier is the heritage of the past, traditional practices which it is no longer considered expedient to question. It was the pressure of an expanding public debt which enlarged the taxation field to include everything taxable, without reference to its effect on the national economy. To continue this policy is to commit the country to a new scale of indebtedness by methods which impede the production of real wealth while impairing the people's capacity to pay.

The handwriting is on the wall that poverty will no longer be tolerated in an age of technological plenty. The increased productivity of the war years has led to a demand that what the people have the capacity to produce they must be allowed to produce. It finds expression in a sense of impatience, in castigations of "the profit motive", in the assertion that our economy should be based on "human needs and not money". It is not to be ignored. Those who wish to preserve the continuity of democratic progress in a system of free enterprise will seek by every means to solve the basic problem of equalizing productivity and income.

The public mind is groping toward a solution of the purchasing power deficiency. The war has demonstrated that productivity can be greatly increased by large scale loan-expenditure. The aftermath of the resulting tax schedules in impeding production when war expenditure ceases has still to be experienced and the lesson painfully digested. It is a method which enlarges the unproductive debt-taxation side of our economy at the expense of the self-liquidating production and exchange of goods.

Yet some little progress has been made. The price level as reflected

(*Continued on Page* 35)

* Economic Progress Without Economic Revolution, "Fortune," Nov. 1935.

† Canada's Unsolved Problem—How Big Is Our National Income? Kenneth R. Wilson, April 17, 1943.

We said good-bye to Bill, today...

"IT may be a long time till we see him again. I wish I could have gone with him. But it was thumbs down, this time . . . too old for fighting over there. Yet we can fight right here at home! Bill's going to need fellows like his old gang at Anaconda. He's going to need guns, shells, tanks and bullets. And let me tell you, he's going to need plenty of them.

"That's where we can do our fighting. Bill and the rest of us have worked with copper for years! We know how important this rustless metal is in modern warfare. And believe me, Bill and all the other boys are going to get everything we can give 'em . . . and enough of it, too!"

Yes, these days, it's a personal fight for the men at Anaconda! Nearly all of them have sons, or brothers or bench pals somewhere in Canada's Armed Forces. They know how badly copper is needed for nearly every type of war equipment.

Yes, these men of Anaconda are fighting *now!* Fighting to turn out *more* copper for projectile bands, *more* brass for cartridge cases and time fuses, *more* and *still more* copper and bronze for essential parts of guns, tanks, planes and ships. Already production is more than four times normal peace-time output . . . and still they strive for *more.* They're fighters, in spirit and body, though not in uniform. And they'll keep right on fighting till after Victory, when Anaconda turns again to fabricating copper for its many peace-time uses in the home.

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ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED

Made-in-Canada Products

Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario *Montreal Office:* 939 Dominion Square Building

Why is Copper so Essential?

. . . Largely because it has such a wide and varied field of usefulness. The reason? Of all commercial metals, copper and its many useful alloys combine to best advantage the properties of high electrical and thermal conductivity, workability, strength and resistance to corrosion.

For instance, no commercial metal equals copper as a conductor of electricity—and electricity is vital not only to industrial plants, but also to the ships, planes and mechanized equipment which these plants produce.

For another example, there is no suitable substitute for brass and copper in ammunition. In short, copper, today, is a *most essential* metal.

Anaconda Copper & Brass

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Save and Increase Your Holdings

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Montreal Trust Company
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Montreal Trust Building, Toronto

MILITARY EVENTS NO LONGER DOMINATE MARKETS!

The successful invasion of Sicily and the overthrow of Mussolini should have inspired a market celebration.

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The Financial News Letter . . .

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Glyn Mills & Co. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

GOLD & DROSS

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND. The New York stock market (from which the Canadian market takes its cue), following its sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed.

An upturn of the SEVERAL MONTH TREND developed from April 28, 1942 lows and ran to July 15, 1943. A reversal in this trend to a downward direction was recently indicated. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

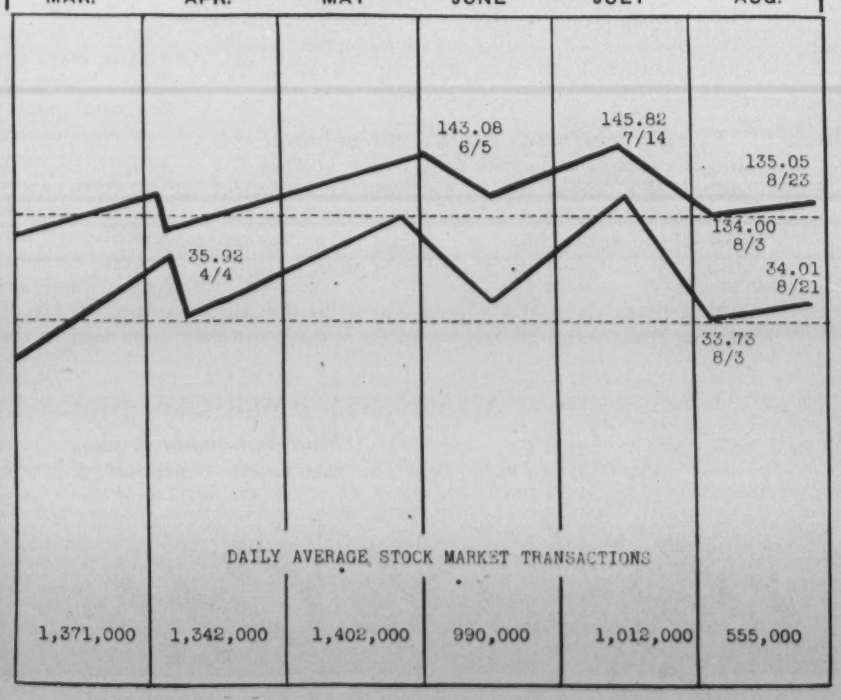
FURTHER WEAKNESS AHEAD?

Since August 2 the stock market as reflected by the Dow-Jones Rail and Industrial Averages has been making a line. A line is a fairly sustained horizontal range between relatively narrow limits. In this instance, the line's lower limits, in terms of closing prices, are 33.73 for the Rails, 134.00 for the Industrials. Upper limits are 35.11 and 138.45 respectively.

Lines are more apt to be broken in the direction the market was travelling when the lines started than to witness an opposite development. This precedent would call for the lower limits given above which were also the lows to date, of a decline from the July peaks, to be broken downside prior to any move above the upper limits mentioned in the preceding paragraph. However, it is not so certain that precedent will be followed in the current instance. This is for the reason that a sharp break such as that culminating on August 2 is very apt to witness a recovery, cancelling around ⅝ of the total decline. Five-eighths recovery figures in terms of closes would be 36.59 on the Rails, 141.39 on the Industrials, and since the market has failed to achieve or better these points to date, it might be assumed that, barring any major change in the war news, this is going to be accomplished prior to renewal of the July-August weakness.

A full secondary correction of the April 1942-July 1943 advance, as pointed out in previous Forecasts, would take the Rail average to the 33-28 area, the Industrial average to the 125-112 area. Since the Industrial average at its early August bottom was still quite a distance from even its minimum recession points, the market eventually would seem to have further weakness ahead. Any near term run-up above the 140 levels might be regarded as occasion for selling on the part of those who failed to establish cash reserves on pre July 15 strength in line with our advices at that time.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save*. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1943, to shareholders of record Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, August 24th, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 60) of 1¾% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of October, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of August, 1943.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 57) of Twenty-five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the Thirtieth day of September, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of August, 1943.

By order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta,
August 26th, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT for the purpose of carrying out the redemption of all of the outstanding issue of Preferred Shares of this Company and pursuant to Resolution of the Board of Directors and to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934, the register of transfers of Preferred Shares will be closed on the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1943.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 26th day of August, 1943.

On behalf of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

DIVIDEND NOTICE

New Method Laundry Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% per Annum, on the Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared payable on Saturday Sept. 25th, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Saturday Sept. 11th, 1943.

By Order of The Board,

JOSEPH S. MORIN,
Secretary.

company would permit. Mr. Ellsworth, the president, referred to the uncertainties of the future and said there would undoubtedly be much expense in meeting post-war adjustments and in changing plants from war to peacetime operations.

Profits for the first quarter of this year were about the same as a year ago, and the company seems to be reasonably confident of a satisfactory year. The company is seeking new products for after the war and the prospect appears promising. The post-war outlook for this company is tied up with that of housing, so that the company stands to benefit from a housing boom and from a widespread replacement of old equipment.

The company's earnings for the years 1937 to 1942 inclusive were not only sufficient to permit of payment of the regular annual dividend on the 6% cumulative preference stocks, but also to permit the payment of arrears of dividends aggregating over $1,200,000 and at the same time permit of an improvement in the company's net working capital. The latter stood at $4,893,324 at December 31, 1942, comparing with $4,549,684 at the end of the previous year. The company showed earnings of $1.83 per share on the "A" and "B" stocks in 1942, against $2.56 in 1941. Income taxes for 1942 were $1,248,500 after deducting $95,200 representing the refundable portion of taxes, comparing with $360,000 of income taxes for 1941.

NEWCOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The papers have carried a very attractive advertisement of Newcor Mining and Refining Ltd. What do you consider is the future of this company?

—B.E.R., St. Mary's, Ont.

As to the future of Newcor Mining and Refining Ltd., I personally do not share the optimism of the sponsors, and judging from the previous history of the property cannot foresee a large producer. Assured of a market for arsenic, and a sufficiently high price, a profit should be made, but the question in my mind concerns the after-war period and the results of further development. It is reasonable to assume that the gold content of the ore will take care of costs but a higher than the mentioned price of 5½ cents a pound for refined arsenic would seem to be necessary to permit a worthwhile profit.

While not desiring to detract from the possibilities I would regard the shares as being quite speculative. Undoubtedly, as the advertising claims, a profit is assured but whether this will just serve to meet the requirements of the preference shares, or not, or allow dividends for the common stock is to me a matter of conjecture.

LEADING SALESMAN NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Leading the Company's entire sales organization for the third successive year, Mr. Jack Fitch, District Manager of the Montreal Uptown Branch of North American Life, is again President of the Leaders Club according to results recently released by his Company for the sales year just ended. Since joining the Company, Mr. Fitch has qualified as a Leader seven times and has attained three presidencies, which office is held by virtue of the largest volume of production for his Company for the sales year. He has served two years as Vice-President of Leaders Club and has won three memberships in his Company's big Production Club.

In 1942, he was selected by his Company for the All Star Honour Roll of leading producers in Canada and the United States.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) on account of arrears on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1943 to shareholders of record the close of business Sept. 10th, 1943.

By order of the Board.

F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.

A SWELL LABOR DAY PICNIC BASKET

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Canada Steamship Lines common shares and would like to know what you think the prospects are for dividends.

—G.S.H., Toronto, Ont.

There seems to be a good likelihood of a dividend on Canada Steamships common being declared before long. The company's per share earnings for 1943 will necessarily be below those of 1942 on account of the full application this year of the Excess Profits Tax, but the amount permitted to the company on the basis of 70% of standard profits should be more than enough to take care of a dividend of $1 per share on the common, requiring $300,000 in all. This suggestion was made by the President of the company, Mr. W. H. Coverdale, earlier in the year.

The company's surplus available for such a payment is several times that amount. Earned surplus at the end of 1942 was reported at $3,092,294, with net earnings for 1942 at $3.25 per share of common (excluding $1.19 per share of post-war refundable tax), against $3.26 per share the previous year. The only possibility that earnings sufficient to cover this dividend could not be realized would lie in a considerable falling off in operating profits and in net after interest and depreciation. But there seems to be no likelihood of this.

PRIVATEER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me the latest available information on Privateer Mine, particularly as to future possibilities.

—H. C. P., Vermilion, Alta.

Due to the acute manpower situation Privateer Mine Limited, is expected to close down in about a month until conditions again become favorable for operation of the property. Despite the labor shortage, production has been well maintained and the profit ratio this year satisfactory. Sufficient developed ore remains at the mine for some months of production when operations are resumed and it is hoped that with ample labor development will keep ore reserves well ahead of milling.

In the year ending September 30, 1942, profits were lower, the labor shortage having caused a decreased output and milling rate as well as a drop in ore reserves. Net profit was 8½ cents a share and 13 cents was distributed in dividends. Ore reserves at the end of the fiscal year were 31,155 tons. Net working capital stood at $373,500.

Indications are said to be particularly encouraging at the company's wholly owned subsidiary, the Prident Mine. The company is also hopeful of bringing a tungsten property into profitable production.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy some stock of Tooke Bros. Ltd. on account of some deal that is going to put the stock in a much better position. I would be glad if you could give me an explanation.

—A.C.J., Pointe aux Trembles, Que.

The situation is that shareholders of Tooke Bros. Ltd. will vote on September 28 on a plan to cancel the present preferred and common shares and replace them with an issue of 35,000 common shares of no par value. There are 9,850 shares of present $7 cumulative redeemable preferred stock, on which arrears of dividends amounted to $84 a share at June 30, 1943, and each holder of five preferred shares will receive 14 new common shares for his holdings. The present common shares (8,725 shares outstanding) will receive one new common share for each five present shares held. The company has been in arrears in its preferred dividends since June 30, 1931.

It is hoped that after the plan becomes effective, the company will be in a position to commence the payment of dividends upon its then outstanding capital stock. This seems reasonable in view of the improvement in earnings that the company has experienced in recent years with operating profits reaching a new peak of $204,559 in the year 1942 as compared with $110,200 the previous year. Although due to high taxes and a decision handed down by the Board of Referres of the Excess Profits Tax Department, the increase in net income was not large, still at $53,695 it was at the best level since 1930 and in addition the refundable portion of excess profits taxes amounted to $11,296. There will be 29,674 no par common shares outstanding if the plan is approved, of which the preferred shareholders will receive 27,929 shares or 94% of the total and the present common shareholders 1,745 shares or 6%. Last year's net was equal to $1.81 per share on the new set-up with the refundable tax equal to an additional 38 cents per share. Since each present preferred shareholder will receive 2 4/5 shares of new common, this would represent a total of $5.07 plus $1.06 refundable earned on the holdings he would receive for each preferred share now held.

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3% Bonds due September 15th, 1955

Denomination: $1,000

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 3%

These Bonds are being issued for refunding purposes.

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In the Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd., at Brantford, Ont., the first plant built solely to manufacture moulded plywood fuselages, hundreds of Avro-Anson bomber trainers, used at stations of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan across Canada, go through the successive stages from veneer cut in Northwestern Quebec and Ontario to the trim finished plane as it looks coming off the assembly line. Girls wrap thin veneer plywood strips around solid wooden mandrels, or moulds, the shape of the three fuselage sections, which are then "cooked" under great pressure at high temperatures to fuse the plywood "skin" with the moulded section. These girls are putting the finishing touches on a completed fuselage.

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BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND. The New York stock market (from which the Canadian market takes its cue), following its sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed.

An upturn of the SEVERAL MONTH TREND developed from April 28, 1942 lows and ran to July 15, 1943. A reversal in this trend to a downward direction was recently indicated. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

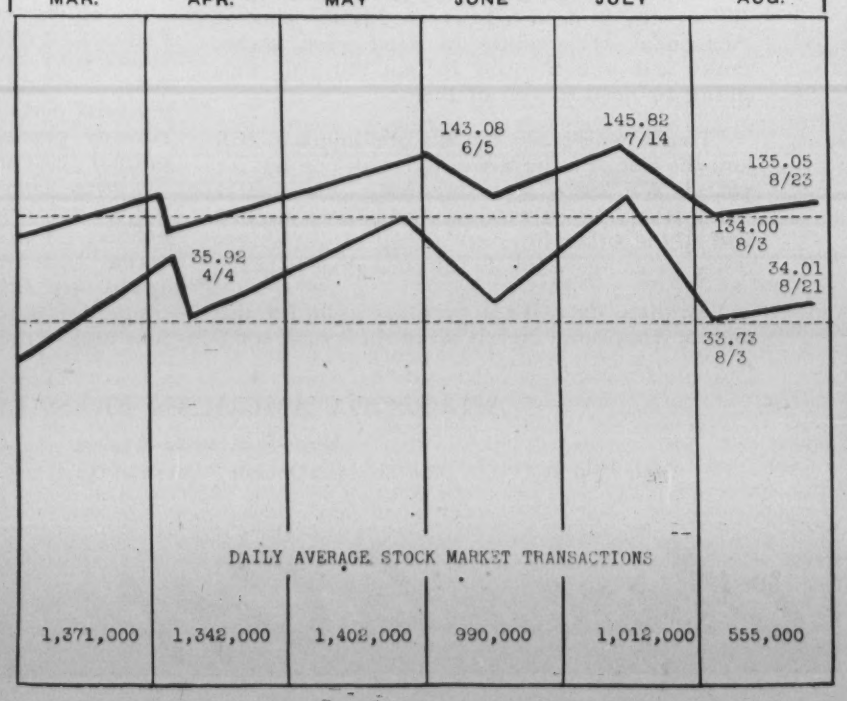
FURTHER WEAKNESS AHEAD?

Since August 2 the stock market as reflected by the Dow-Jones Rail and Industrial Averages has been making a line. A line is a fairly sustained horizontal range between relatively narrow limits. In this instance, the line's lower limits, in terms of closing prices, are 33.73 for the Rails, 134.00 for the Industrials. Upper limits are 35.11 and 138.45 respectively.

Lines are more apt to be broken in the direction the market was travelling when the lines started than to witness an opposite development. This precedent would call for the lower limits given above which were also the lows to date, of a decline from the July peaks, to be broken downside prior to any move above the upper limits mentioned in the preceding paragraph. However, it is not so certain that precedent will be followed in the current instance. This is for the reason that a sharp break such as that culminating on August 2 is very apt to witness a recovery, cancelling around ⅝ of the total decline. Five-eighths recovery figures in terms of closes would be 36.59 on the Rails, 141.39 on the Industrials, and since the market has failed to achieve or better these points to date, it might be assumed that, barring any major change in the war news, this is going to be accomplished prior to renewal of the July-August weakness.

A full secondary correction of the April 1942-July 1943 advance, as pointed out in previous Forecasts, would take the Rail average to the 33-28 area, the Industrial average to the 125-112 area. Since the Industrial average at its early August bottom was still quite a distance from even its minimum recession points, the market eventually would seem to have further weakness ahead. Any near term run-up above the 140 levels might be regarded as occasion for selling on the part of those who failed to establish cash reserves on pre July 15 strength in line with our advices at that time.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Assets Exceed $62,000,000

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1943, to shareholders of record Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, August 24th, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 60) of 1¾% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of October, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of August, 1943.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 57) of Twenty-five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the Thirtieth day of September, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Thirty-first day of August, 1943.

By order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta,
August 26th, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT for the purpose of carrying out the redemption of all of the outstanding issue of Preferred Shares of this Company and pursuant to Resolution of the Board of Directors and to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1934, the register of transfers of Preferred Shares will be closed on the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1943.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 26th day of August, 1943.

On behalf of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

DIVIDEND NOTICE

New Method Laundry Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% per Annum, on the Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared payable on Saturday Sept. 25th, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Saturday Sept. 11th, 1943.

By Order of The Board,

JOSEPH S. MORIN,
Secretary.

company would permit. Mr. Ellsworth, the president, referred to the uncertainties of the future and said there would undoubtedly be much expense in meeting post-war adjustments and in changing plants from war to peacetime operations.

Profits for the first quarter of this year were about the same as a year ago, and the company seems to be reasonably confident of a satisfactory year. The company is seeking new products for after the war and the prospect appears promising. The post-war outlook for this company is tied up with that of housing, so that the company stands to benefit from a housing boom and from a widespread replacement of old equipment.

The company's earnings for the years 1937 to 1942 inclusive were not only sufficient to permit of payment of the regular annual dividend on the 6% cumulative preference stocks, but also to permit the payment of arrears of dividends aggregating over $1,200,000 and at the same time permit of an improvement in the company's net working capital. The latter stood at $4,893,324 at December 31, 1942, comparing with $4,549,684 at the end of the previous year. The company showed earnings of $1.83 per share on the "A" and "B" stocks in 1942, against $2.56 in 1941. Income taxes for 1942 were $1,248,500 after deducting $95,200 representing the refundable portion of taxes, comparing with $360,000 of income taxes for 1941.

NEWCOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The papers have carried a very attractive advertisement of Newcor Mining and Refining Ltd. What do you consider is the future of this company?

—B.E.R., St. Mary's, Ont.

As to the future of Newcor Mining and Refining Ltd., I personally do not share the optimism of the sponsors, and judging from the previous history of the property cannot foresee a large producer. Assured of a market for arsenic, and a sufficiently high price, a profit should be made, but the question in my mind concerns the after-war period and the results of further development. It is reasonable to assume that the gold content of the ore will take care of costs but a higher than the mentioned price of 5½ cents a pound for refined arsenic would seem to be necessary to permit a worthwhile profit.

While not desiring to detract from the possibilities I would regard the shares as being quite speculative. Undoubtedly, as the advertising claims, a profit is assured but whether this will just serve to meet the requirements of the preference shares, or not, or allow dividends for the common stock is to me a matter of conjecture.

A SWELL LABOR DAY PICNIC BASKET

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Canada Steamship Lines common shares and would like to know what you think the prospects are for dividends.

—G.S.H., Toronto, Ont.

There seems to be a good likelihood of a dividend on Canada Steamships common being declared before long. The company's per share earnings for 1943 will necessarily be below those of 1942 on account of the full application this year of the Excess Profits Tax, but the amount permitted to the company on the basis of 70% of standard profits should be more than enough to take care of a dividend of $1 per share on the common, requiring $300,000 in all. This suggestion was made by the President of the company, Mr. W. H. Coverdale, earlier in the year.

The company's surplus available for such a payment is several times that amount. Earned surplus at the end of 1942 was reported at $3,092,294, with net earnings for 1942 at $3.25 per share of common (excluding $1.19 per share of post-war refundable tax), against $3.26 per share the previous year. The only possibility that earnings sufficient to cover this dividend could not be realized would lie in a considerable falling off in operating profits and in net after interest and depreciation. But there seems to be no likelihood of this.

PRIVATEER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me the latest available information on Privateer Mine, particularly as to future possibilities.

—H. C. P., Vermilion, Alta.

Due to the acute manpower situation Privateer Mine Limited, is expected to close down in about a month until conditions again become favorable for operation of the property. Despite the labor shortage, production has been well maintained and the profit ratio this year satisfactory. Sufficient developed ore remains at the mine for some months of production when operations are resumed and it is hoped that with ample labor development will keep ore reserves well ahead of milling.

In the year ending September 30, 1942, profits were lower, the labor shortage having caused a decreased output and milling rate as well as a drop in ore reserves. Net profit was 8½ cents a share and 13 cents was distributed in dividends. Ore reserves at the end of the fiscal year were 31,155 tons. Net working capital stood at $373,500.

Indications are said to be particularly encouraging at the company's wholly owned subsidiary, the Prident Mine. The company is also hopeful of bringing a tungsten property into profitable production.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy some stock of Tooke Bros. Ltd. on account of some deal that is going to put the stock in a much better position. I would be glad if you could give me an explanation.

—A.C.J., Pointe aux Trembles, Que.

The situation is that shareholders of Tooke Bros. Ltd. will vote on September 28 on a plan to cancel the present preferred and common shares and replace them with an issue of 35,000 common shares of no par value. There are 9,850 shares of present $7 cumulative redeemable preferred stock, on which arrears of dividends amounted to $84 a share at June 30, 1943, and each holder of five preferred shares will receive 14 new common shares for his holdings. The present common shares (8,725 shares outstanding) will receive one new common share for each five present shares held. The company has been in arrears in its preferred dividends since June 30, 1931.

It is hoped that after the plan becomes effective, the company will be in a position to commence the payment of dividends upon its then outstanding capital stock. This seems reasonable in view of the improvement in earnings that the company has experienced in recent years with operating profits reaching a new peak of $204,559 in the year 1942 as compared with $110,200 the previous year. Although due to high taxes and a decision handed down by the Board of Referres of the Excess Profits Tax Department, the increase in net income was not large, still at $53,695 it was at the best level since 1930 and in addition the refundable portion of excess profits taxes amounted to $11,296. There will be 29,674 no par common shares outstanding if the plan is approved, of which the preferred shareholders will receive 27,929 shares or 94% of the total and the present common shareholders 1,745 shares or 6%. Last year's net was equal to $1.81 per share on the new set-up with the refundable tax equal to an additional 38 cents per share. Since each present preferred shareholder will receive 2 4/5 shares of new common, this would represent a total of $5.07 plus $1.06 refundable earned on the holdings he would receive for each preferred share now held.

LEADING SALESMAN NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Leading the Company's entire sales organization for the third successive year, Mr. Jack Fitch, District Manager of the Montreal Uptown Branch of North American Life, is again President of the Leaders Club according to results recently released by his Company for the sales year just ended.
Since joining the Company, Mr. Fitch has qualified as a Leader seven times and has attained three presidencies, which office is held by virtue of the largest volume of production for his Company for the sales year. He has served two years as Vice-President of Leaders Club and has won three memberships in his Company's big Production Club.
In 1942, he was selected by his Company for the All Star Honour Roll of leading producers in Canada and the United States.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) on account of arrears on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1943 to shareholders of record the close of business Sept. 10th, 1943.

By order of the Board.

F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.

New Issue

Province of Ontario

3% Bonds due September 15th, 1955

Denomination: $1,000

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 3%

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In the Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd., at Brantford, Ont., the first plant built solely to manufacture moulded plywood fuselages, hundreds of Avro-Anson bomber trainers, used at stations of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan across Canada, go through the successive stages from veneer cut in Northwestern Quebec and Ontario to the trim finished plane as it looks coming off the assembly line. Girls wrap thin veneer plywood strips around solid wooden mandrels, or moulds, the shape of the three fuselage sections, which are then "cooked" under great pressure at high temperatures to fuse the plywood "skin" with the moulded section. These girls are putting the finishing touches on a completed fuselage.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Is There Really Any Short Cut to Utopia?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Despite the claim that the CCF brand of socialism is democratic, the fact remains that it is not synonymous with co-operation, as the co-operative movement is an individualistic and not a socialistic one. At any rate, its program, if carried out, would mean the end of private enterprise, the effect of which would be to dry up the lifeblood of industry itself.

AS is well-known, political programs are designed for the purpose of achieving success at the polls. As long as a new political party makes its promises as to what it will do for the masses attractive enough in a general way, it mill be able to win the support of quite an appreciable number of voters, and it can also capitalize on the existing dissatisfaction mith the old political parties.

At the present time, considerable interest has been aroused in the statement of policy of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, as expressed by the leader of the party, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P. Among other planks in the CCF platform, he quoted the following one adopted at its National Convention in 1942 with respect to social services;

"The first need in war as well as in peace, is to safeguard the Canadian family. To secure this end the following measures are intended as initial steps toward a general system of social insurance to protect each citizen against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, disability and old age: A floor below which no person's income is allowed to fall; More adequate allowances for men in uniform and their dependents; Increased old age pensions starting at 60, and pensions for unemployables; Improved nutrition standards, family and mother's allowances; A comprehensive scheme of child care and nursery schools, especially for children of mothers in industry; National health insurance, including hospitalization and maternity benefits."

Compensation

While admitting that the complete socialization of the country's affairs might take a generation, he promised that as soon as possible after coming into office the key industries of transportation, electric power, and all large monopolies, including the banking system, would be socialized. A National Planning Board would also be set up to plan the best use of the country's economic resources for the welfare of the people.

Owners of industries taken over by the state are to be compensated on the following principles; (1) fairness to the individuals concerned and to the country; (2) the requirements of the national plan and the national welfare. The management of these socialized industries is to be vested in boards, and in every case where possible the workers, through their trade unions, are to be given full place in the management of industry.

Pending completion of the socialization program, some private enterprises are to be allowed to exist alongside the socialized ones. As to whether the threat of ultimate socialization would dry up all private investment, Mr. Coldwell expressed the opinion that social security measures would remove the fear of want, and, hence, savings for investment would be to that extent unnecessary. Such savings as were made by individuals to supplement social security measures could be more safely invested, he said, in government-guaranteed negotiable securities than in speculative stocks and shares under capitalism.

There is to be social ownership of all the principal means of production and distribution, the elimination of profit as the sole motive in industry and its substitution by a national objective of plenty for all and as equal as possible a distribution of goods and services so as to give all citizens the highest possible share of the total national income. No estimate is given of what this income will be after the profit incentive is removed.

In the elimination of the profit motive from industry, the earnings of labor and the income of farmers are not to be regarded as profits. According to Mr. Coldwell, what is meant by the profit motive is the fact that the decision to invest cr not to invest, to produce or not to produce, and whether to produce one class of goods or another, is made solely on the basis of which course will be more profitable financially.

Preferential Treatment

Farmers are also promised a guaranteed minimum price for their products, which price would be paid to them from the public treasury, irrespective of the market price, on the ground that the farmer is entitled to a living standard and that any drop in the market price should be borne by the community as a whole and not by any one class. It is suggested that the subsidies required might be arrived at by relating the prices of farm products to the prices the farmer pays for the foods he needs to buy.

Teachers' salaries are also to be raised to a level which will give the teaching profession the status and dignity which its importance requires, contribution from the Dominion treasury to be made to the Provinces for that purpose.

In order to finance the promised prosperity, the CCF will take over control of currency and credit. Financial institutions will be socialized and used to establish a proper monetary control, though it is not claimed that the management or manipulation of money alone can achieve the goal of prosperity. Interest free war borrowing, continuance of heavy taxes on high incomes, increased death duties earmarked to retire public debt, and, if necessary, a capital levy on large accumulations of wealth, are CCF measures proposed to lighten the burden of public debt, together with frequent refunding of the debt at lower rates of interest. The CCF also promises greater centralization of power at Ottawa, so as to give the Dominion Government adequate power to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in character.

"Basic Dividends"

Although on a more elaborate scale, these CCF promises are reminiscent of the promises made by the late William Aberhart and the Social Credit party in Alberta, on the strength of which they were able to get control of the Alberta Government.

As will be recalled, Aberhart promised that every adult in the Province over 21 years of age and in good standing would receive a "basic dividend" of $25 a month, which would have the purchasing power of $30 because the consumer was going to have less to pay for goods purchased. This, it was claimed, would do away with the need of relief, as everyone would receive this dividend whether employed or not. These basic dividends, it was maintained, were the right and just claim of the individual on the natural resources of the Province, and the individual would receive them as long as he co-operated with the Government. If he stooped to crime, he would forfeit this right.

Control of the credit of the Province was to be taken over by the Social Credit Government, just as the CCF proposes to take over control of the credit of the Dominion. In Alberta Aberhart promised that these "basic dividends" would be issued like cheques are issued, and that the recipient would be able to buy goods with them to the value of his credit account with the State Credit House, as it was called. The amount of the basic dividend was to be credited to the individual's account every month, just the same as in a bank.

While the promise to pay $25 a month to all adults was not kept by the Aberhart Government, even though the funds of the Province were materially increased by the repudiation of its contractual obligations under Alberta Goernment Bonds, the promissory note was evidently enough to enable the Social Credit party to accomplish its main objective, which was to secure control of the government of the Province.

While there are unquestionably many people who will vote for anything which appears to be different from what they have been getting from the old political parties over a lengthy period, the bulk of the population who have a stake in the country will think twice before turning over the control of their property, their standard of living, their jobs, their savings and investments in banks, insurance companies, loan and trust companies, transportation and manufacturing industries and businesses of all kinds, to any organization of amateurs of government, however well-intentioned they may appear to be, like the CCF, whose program if carried out would not only fail to provide social security for everybody but would result in chaos and security for nobody.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the Beveridge Report recommends an increase in the amount of the weekly benefit for a family man under the British unemployment insurance scheme. Can you inform me what the amount of the proposed benefit is and how it compares with the present weekly benefit and the period it covers as compared with that now covered?—

L.M.C., London, Ont.

At the present time the weekly unemployment benefit under the British scheme for a man with wife and two children is 38 shillings, having been increased by 5 shillings since the war started, and the period covered is 26 weeks, followed by assistance grants after a means test. The Beveridge Report recommends a weekly benefit of 56 shillings, and the period covered is unlimited in time without a means test at any time, but is subject to the requirement of attendance at a training centre if unemployment is prolonged.

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Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber of your magazine, I would appreciate your opinion on the following fire insurance companies:—The Halifax Insurance Company; Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Saskatchewan Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

—L. A. H., Winnipeg, Man.

The Halifax Insurance Co., with head office at Halifax, N.S., the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and the Saskatchewan Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Saskatoon, Sask., are all regularly licensed companies in good standing and are safe to do business with. The first two companies operate under Dominion charter and registry, and the third under Provincial charter and license. Their financial position at December 31, 1942, according to Government figures, was as follows: Halifax—Assets, $6,444,240; liabilities except capital, $3,222,397; surplus as regards policyholders, $3,221,843. Commerce Mutual—Assets, $2,778,791; liabilities except capital, $655,172; surplus as regards policyholders, $2,123,619. Saskatchewan Mutual—Assets, $820,281; liabilities, $352,586; surplus as regards policyholders, $467,696.

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What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES, one of the more northerly situated of Ontario gold producing mines, is operating at 235 tons daily, thanks to being able to employ more than three-score Indians. Situated more than one hundred miles north of the more northerly railway of that part of Ontario, the Pickle Crow mine lies within that territory where Indians native to this part of North America have hunted and trapped for unknown centuries. Even with the aid of these rather inexperienced natives, this present scale of operations at Pickle Crow is not more than sixty per cent of capacity attained under more normal conditions.

•

Pickle Crow, in milling around 7,000 tons of ore per month, is operating at a rate of some 85,000 tons a year. This compares with 107,951 tons milled during 1942 and with 146,365 tons treated in the peak year of 1941. Of particular interest for the future of Pickle Crow is the fact that the No. 2 or North mine has been found to contain a very large tonnage of ore, the greater part of which still lies virgin and waiting to be drawn upon. Following the end of the war, the outlook is that the mine will be able to operate at greater tonnage than ever before. While the stress of labor shortage and the dearth of equipment and supplies is laying a retarding hand on production and profits, yet this at worst is regarded as but a temporary condition. The closer the day of victory approaches, so also looms the day when this rich gold mine may resume the scale of operations which has made it the greatest mine so far developed in Ontario's far-flung district of Patricia.

Magnesium is looming up as a key metal of the future. Used as an alloy, it is extremely light and of great strength. One cubic foot of magnesium, for example, weighs just 109 lbs. This compares with 552 lbs. for copper and 489 lbs. for steel. Whereas aluminum was formerly regarded as queen among the lighter metals, yet a cubic foot of magnesium weighs 51 lbs. less than a cubic foot of aluminum. Due to the good work being done by Dominion Magnesium Company, Canada has established a substantial rate of production, with output at present amounting to around 8,000,000 lbs. a year.

•

Gold-based money is rising steadily in strength. The gold-based Swiss franc is worth approximately 23 cents in American money at this time of writing. Compared with this, the goldless lira of Italy has dwindled to a nominal value of one cent. Also while it took 43 Swiss francs to buy 100 marks in Germany in 1940, this rate had fallen to just 15 Swiss francs in March of this year. Now comes the advice that eight francs will buy 100 German marks at this time. In other words, the German mark which used to have a value of 40 cents in American money, has dwindled to about 1.3 cents.

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Opinion in Washington is turning steadily stronger toward gold, and the latest monetary and stabilization proposals embrace the suggestion that stabilization funds should be required to consist of fifty per cent. gold and the rest in currency. Canada as a gold producing country, and with vast new areas to develop, is impressed with these suggestions. As a result, a new spirit of optimism is rising throughout Canada's gold mining areas.

•

Gold may well become the "Mae West" of Canada in the stormy and difficult seas through which both social and industrial life may have to flounder in the aftermath of war.

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The Canadian government should be engaged at this moment in making a survey,—not only of the potentialities of her gold mining areas, but, also, with a view toward securing data on which to base estimates of where and how many men may secure employment at such time as the fighting services of the nation return to pursuits of peace. This suggestion has been advanced on former occasions in SATURDAY NIGHT, but so far there has been little indication of such a survey being made.

•

Falconbridge Nickel Mines had a net profit of $155,568 during the second quarter of 1943. This compared with $47,287 in the preceding quarter. The company states: "While much of the nickel output is marketed on government contracts that show little or no profit, yet the increase in copper output is remunerative." Current assets are $7,534,229, compared with $522,623 in current liabilities. Chief items of assets are $2,569.234 in cash and accounts receivable; $2,153,392 in securities; $2.037,039 in metal inventories and $647,855 in supplies on hand.

•

Upper Canada Gold Mines is working to a depth of 1,250 ft. in its No. I shaft and to 750 ft. in depth in the No. 2. Plans have been made to extend both shafts another 250 ft. in depth, but this will depend upon sufficient labor being available. In the meantime, development shows ore characteristic of the mine extending beneath the levels so far worked. In the deepest level at 1250 ft. the drift has disclosed 250 ft. in length of ore which carries over $25 to the ton across drift width.

•

Prospecting in Northern Ontario has been at particularly low ebb during 1943. Actual prospecting in the province of Quebec has also been very limited, but due to the wide extent of the area in which mines have been found during the past decade, a very considerable amount of "blind" staking is being done largely on the strength of location. This type of staking,—claims commonly referred to as "moose pasture," does not require the services of a real prospector but may be rounded up by anybody with a pencil and an axe.

Fiscal Reform

(*Continued from Page* 31)

in the cost-of-living index has become the social register of economic health both for government and business. More and more it will become the economic governor both for public and private fiscal practice. A true science of economics which charts the relativities of debt, taxation and purchasing power, will integrate public and private techniques in terms of the national interest, while preserving for each its legitimate field.

The basic problem of a money economy, the co-ordination of productive capacity and buying power, cannot be solved by the empirical methods of public finance in the past, methods which are themselves a direct cause of the lack of consumer income. The methods here suggested are first the regulation of the currency volume to ensure a true monetary standard and to eliminate the sharp fluctuations of the business cycle; the substitution of the direct income tax for consumer taxes which raise prices and curtail production; and the abandonment of the whole policy of public deficits which has already created a major peacetime problem, the integration of an unprecedented war debt with an expanding economy of production and exchange.

Canadian Workers *Speed* The Tanks

In this war of machines, Canadian factories are participating with force Tanks, armoured vehicles, and many other needed war machines are streaming forth to carry the fight to the foes of freedom. Manpower is the greatest factor behind the production of machine power—labour and management, shoulder to shoulder, in a struggle to out-produce the Axis Throughout Canada in hundreds of branches six thousand men and women of the Bank of Montreal are helping by war-time banking service.

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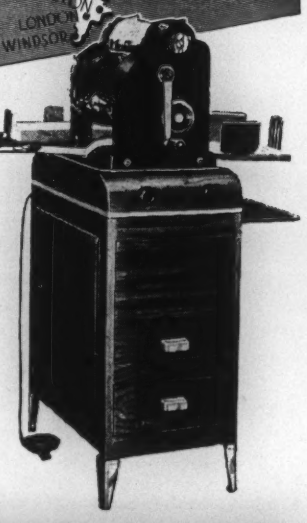

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Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act

Notice to Interested Employers and Employees

AT ITS 1943 Session, the Parliament of Canada amended the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. The effect of these amendments is to require that additional workers be covered under unemployment insurance.

On and after September 1st, 1943, employers must make contributions in respect of the following employees:

★ (1) ALL PERSONS engaged in employment hitherto insurable, regardless of the amount of earnings, who may be paid on an hourly rate, on a daily rate, on a weekly rate, or a piece rate (including a mileage rate).

★ (2) ALL EMPLOYEES paid on a monthly or annual salary basis, whose salary, including any cost of living bonus which may be received, does not exceed $2,400 a year.

All employees, as above described, must pay their contributions as required by law.

The combined contribution for each employee earning $26 or more a week will be in Class 7—63c a week.

To Employers: Obtain unemployment insurance books from the nearest local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as soon as possible, for employees above described who will become insurable on September 1st, 1943.

To Employees: It is in your interest to see that your employer makes contributions on your behalf from September 1st, 1943, if you become insurable through this Amendment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour*
L. J. TROTTIER, *Chairman*
R. J. TALLON, *Commissioner*
ALLAN M. MITCHELL, *Commissioner*

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NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Additional Classes of Men Are Now Covered by Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders

An Announcement of Importance to Employers and Male Employees, in the Lines of Employment Listed Below

Five previous Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders have been issued under authority of National Selective Service Civilian Regulations. These Orders covered men in classes designated under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, as well as young men 16 to 18 years of age, who were employed in specified employments at the time of the issue of the Orders.

A recent Order, the 6th Compulsory Employment Transfer Order, has been issued under National Selective Service Civilian Regulations (as amended). The effect of the 6th Order is to extend the coverage of the five earlier Transfer Orders to certain men not previously affected, if now employed in any of the employments specified. The men now added are those not already under the Orders, who have passed their sixteenth birthday but have not reached their forty-first birthday.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. OBJECTIVE: The Compulsory Employment Transfer Orders authorize National Selective Service to investigate the present employment of the men covered, with a view to effecting transfers to employment vacancies at more essential work.

2. EMPLOYEES' OBLIGATIONS: A male employee covered by the 6th Order must report to the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office not later than September 8th, 1943. He must report personally if he is close enough to visit an Office, or by letter if too far removed from an Office to visit it personally.

3. EMPLOYERS' OBLIGATIONS: An employer of an employee covered by this Order may not employ or continue to employ such male employee after September 8th, 1943, unless under special permit of National Selective Service.

Any male employee, at least 16 years old and not yet 41 years old, employed in any line included in the following list of employments, who did not report to National Selective Service under any one of the first 5 Transfer Orders, must do so not later than September 8th. (The list of employments here given, as contained in the 6th Order, is a consolidation of all employments covered in the first five Orders.)

A. Any Occupation in or Associated with the Manufacturing of:

(1) candy; confectionery; soft drinks; flavouring extracts and syrups; fruit juices for soda fountain use or for the manufacture of soft drinks; colours for bakers' and confectioners' use.

(2) cigars; cigarettes; chewing and smoking tobacco; snuff; tobacco pipes; cigarette holders; cigar holders.

(3) curtains; draperies (from fabrics not produced in the same establishment).

(4) fur garments; fur accessories; fur trimmings, (excluding the manufacture of sheep-lined clothing).

(5) handbags (women's); women's purses; small leather articles such as billfolds, card, cigarette and key cases, coin purses and cheque book covers.

(6) hats; hat bodies; hatter's fur for use as material in the production of fur felt hat bodies; caps; cap findings such as cap visors, sweat bands and trimmings; tip printing and stamping of hats and caps; artificial leather; padding; upholstery filling.

(7) household furniture (except mattresses and bedsprings); metal office furniture; metal restaurant furniture.

(8) frames for mirrors, pictures, photographs or medallions; picture frame mouldings.

(9) monuments; tombstones; cut-stone; stone products; slate products; ornamental metal work such as ornamental metal doors and sash, window and door frames, store fronts, moulding and trim; signs; advertising displays; advertising novelties.

(10) neckties; scarfs; neckwear (other than knitted); bath robes; lounging robes; dressing gowns.

(11) pens; mechanical pencils; pen points; penholders; parts of mechanical pens and pencils; artist's materials; drafting materials.

(12) jewellery; jewellery cases; fancy boxes and trays for jewellery, instruments, cutlery, eyeglasses, combs, cigarettes, pipes, toilet sets, cigar boxes (wood); fancy boxes (wood).

(13) perfumes; cosmetics; toilet preparations; beauty shop equipment; barber shop equipment.

(14) pianos; organs; accessories, attachments or materials for organs or pianos; musical instruments; parts and materials for musical instruments; phonograph records; games; toys; dolls; doll parts; doll clothing; children's vehicles.

(15) furniture for public buildings such as schools (including wooden blackboards), theatres, assembly halls, churches and libraries; seats for public conveyances; office fixtures; store fixtures; prefabricated partitions; shelving; cabinets, show and display cases; fabricated woodwork such as bar fixtures, telephone booths, butchers' fixtures, lockers, statuary wooden pedestals, display racks and stands and store or lunchroom window backs; prefabricated wooden store fronts; window shades; window shade rollers and fittings; curtain rods, poles and fixtures; Venetian blinds; porch shades; wallpaper; rubber tile and sheet flooring; wainscoting; lamp shades.

(16) rattan wares; willow wares (except fruit and vegetable baskets).

(17) soda fountains; ice cream parlour equipment; beer dispensing equipment; tanks, siphons, parts and accessories for soda fountains, ice cream parlour and beer dispensing equipment; vending, amusement or other coin-operated machines; store machines and devices; household machines; service industry machines; electric vacuum cleaners.

(18) feathers; plumes; artificial flowers; chewing gum; wine; lace goods; greeting cards; factory production of statuary and art goods; wigs; toupees; braids, switches, transformations and related articles made largely from human hair.

B. Any Occupation in Wholesale Activities except that Occupations in the following lines of Wholesale Trade are NOT included:

(1) books; papers; magazines; sheet music.
(2) electrical equipment for industrial use.
(3) farm products (excluding tobacco); farm supplies.
(4) food products.
(5) fuel; ice.
(6) gasoline; oil; grease.
(7) hardware; lumber; building materials.
(8) leather; leather goods.
(9) machinery; machinery equipment.
(10) metals; minerals; chemicals.
(11) paper; paper products.
(12) plumbing supplies; heating supplies; ventilating supplies.
(13) scrap metal; junk; waste.
(14) watches; clocks; timing instruments.

C. Any Occupation in or Associated with any of the following Activities:

(1) art; authors; art galleries; museums; commercial art services; library operations; framing pictures; portrait photography; photography for advertising agencies, publishers and other industrial users; film developing and print processing of films; lapidary work (except for diamond dies and industrial diamonds).

(2) dyeing, cleaning and pressing; baths; guide service; shoe shining; operation of ice cream parlours and soda fountains; barber shops; beauty parlours; gasoline-filling service stations.

(3) distilling alcohol for beverages; brewing; breweries.

(4) entertainment including but not restricted to film agencies, theatres, motion picture companies, amusement parks, bands, orchestras; billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, recreational clubs and recreational services (excepting radio broadcasting stations).

(5) florists; flower-growing; horticultural services (except tree surgery).

(6) raising of special livestock; such as race horses, dogs, cats and other pets.

(7) leather currying, finishing, embossing and japanning.

(8) costume renting; fur dressing and dyeing; fur storage.

(9) distilling and refining natural essential oils and witch hazel extract.

D. Any of the following Occupations in any Industry:

Bus boy; charman; cleaner; custom furrier; dancing teacher; dish washer; domestic servant; doorman; starter; elevator operator; greens keeper; grounds keeper; hotel bell boy; porter and waiter (other than in railway train service); private chauffeur; taxi driver.

E. Any Occupation in or Associated with the following Retail Activities:

(1) retail stores; restaurants; lunch rooms; taverns; retail liquor, wine and beer stores.

(2) retail sale of candy, confectionery, tobacco, tobacco products, books, stationery, magazines, newspapers; magazine subscription agencies; retail news agents; office and school supplies.

(3) retail sale of motor vehicles; motor vehicle accessories; sporting goods; musical instruments.

Full information on the coverage, intention and effect of this Order, also on appeals against directions issued, is available from any Employment and Selective Service Office. Penalties are provided for failure to comply. The 6th Compulsory Employment Transfer Order is issued under authority conferred on the Minister of Labour by National Selective Service Civilian Regulations (P.C. 246 of January 19th, 1943, and amending Orders in Council)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA
Director, National Selective Service

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